ALBERTA
LAW REFORM
INSTITUTE

Administrative Adjudicative Decisions:
Statutory Review Mechanisms

TRIBUNAL INVENTORY

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Administrative Adjudicative Decisions:
Statutory Review Mechanisms

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A. Background

[1] In 2010, the Alberta Law Reform Institute considered whether to undertake a project regarding the diversity of statutory review mechanisms available in Alberta for reviewing or appealing adjudicative decisions made by administrative tribunals. These tribunals include any administrative board, commission, agency or other body which exercises adjudicative decision-making power under provincial legislation. In this memorandum, the word "tribunal" refers collectively to all such statutory decision-makers.

[2] For the purpose of its deliberations, ALRI dedicated research time to prepare a detailed inventory of such tribunals and their statutory review mechanisms. Although the ALRI Board ultimately decided against proceeding with the project, it directed that the tribunal inventory be published on the ALRI website as a useful resource for others in this area, including legal practitioners, the judiciary, academics, government officials, tribunals and the public.

[3] The inventory was researched and written by ALRI counsel Debra Hathaway, assisted by student researchers Anna-May Choles, Jill Gamez and Kurtis Streeper. Further research assistance was provided by student researchers Paula Bowering and Kyla Conner. Ilze Hobin served as the main administrative support for the inventory's creation.

B. Key to Using the Tribunal Inventory

1. Which tribunals are included?

[4] The tribunal inventory includes any administrative board, commission, agency or other body which is authorized by provincial legislation to exercise adjudicative decision-making power. There are 142 tribunals or types of tribunals listed in the inventory. A "type" of tribunal is given a single listing in the inventory but that one entry will encompass multiple bodies who exercise those tribunal powers. For example, there is a single listing for Health Professions College Councils of which there are currently 23, all using the same procedural structure established by the *Health Professions Act*. Other examples include the listings for Arbitral Tribunals, Municipal Councils and School Boards.

2. How are tribunals characterized?

[5] Sometimes a tribunal is the original decision-maker (ODM) and makes the decision at first instance, from which a review or appeal may then taken to another body or court. An example of this type of tribunal is the Workers' Compensation Board.

[6] At other times, a tribunal is the internal review or appeal body from the decision of a departmental official who often exercises the Minister's authority as ODM. An example here is the Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board.

[7] As well, a tribunal may serve both functions, being an ODM for some types of decisions and an internal review or appeal body for other types of decisions. For example, the Municipal Government Board serves such a dual function.

[8] There can be a technical difference between an internal review and an internal appeal. Legislation may provide that an internal review is to be sought from the ODM, as is the case with the Alberta Utilities Commission. Alternatively, legislation may specify that a different review body conduct the review. However, an internal appeal is always decided by a body other than the ODM.

3. What information is included?

[9] The inventory identifies the following information:

- Name of tribunal.
- Its governing legislation.
- Who is the ODM in the process?
- What internal reviews/appeals are available and to which body/tribunal?
- What time frames govern that review/appeal?
- Does the review/appeal automatically stay the original decision?
- Is an external appeal to a court available?
- If so, what is the time frame for appeal?
- Does the appeal act as an automatic stay of the tribunal's decision?
- Is an appeal limited to restricted grounds?
- What other special features affect access to the courts? (for example: leave, privative clause).

4. How current is the inventory?

[10] The legal information in the tribunal inventory is current to March 31, 2011.

5. How are tribunals listed?

[11] The inventory is organized into two tables, the first arranged alphabetically and the second arranged according to purpose.

a. Arranged alphabetically

[12] The first inventory table is organized alphabetically according to the name of the tribunal or type of tribunal. Often, tribunals function at the internal review/appeal stage of a statutory decision-making process. However, as previously discussed, tribunals are sometimes the ODM in the process. Occasionally, tribunals serve both functions for different kinds of decisions.

[13] In those relatively rare instances where there is an appeal to the Minister from an internal review/appeal tribunal or the Minister otherwise has the final decision-making authority on primary issues, the inventory will list the tribunal's name followed by "and Minister." See, for example, the Nursing Homes Act Board of Review. If the Minister only has final say regarding one or more secondary issues, the inventory will list the tribunal's name followed by "(and Minister)" in brackets. For instance, this occurs a couple of times with the Safety Codes Council (examples one and two).

b. Arranged according to purpose

[14] The second inventory table groups the tribunals according to their broad purpose. For example, tribunals dealing with matters related to agriculture are alphabetically listed together under the heading "Agriculture." This makes it easier to see the similarities and differences among tribunals serving similar purposes or operating within similar areas of law. The headings in this table are:

- Agriculture
- Benefits Administration
- Consumer Protection and Business Regulation
- Education
- Employment and Labour
- Financial Services and Insurance
- Health Care

- Industrial and Safety Regulation
- Justice
- Municipal and Land Use
- Natural Resources Management
- Professional Governance

6. What about tribunals which act under more than one statute?

[15] If a tribunal is an ODM or an internal review/appeal body under more than one statute, its first listing in the inventory will address its main governing legislation. This entry is identified as the "General Procedural Authority (GPA Entry)." A tribunal's authority under other statutes sometimes incorporates, modifies or restricts the authority given to the tribunal under its GPA Entry. Rather than repeating incorporated information in subsequent listings, a simple reference is made back to the GPA Entry.

[16] The GPA Entry is then followed by listings for "Other Statutes Where [the Tribunal] is ODM" arranged alphabetically by statute name. Then comes "Other Statutes Where [the Tribunal] is Internal Review/Appeal Body," again arranged alphabetically by statute name.

[17] The inventory listing for the Alberta Utilities Commission is a good example of this format.

7. Is there a pattern to the numbers used within a tribunal entry?

[18] Yes, there is. Sequential numbers which start in the "Original Decision-Maker (ODM)" column indicate two or more distinct decision-making streams, each with its own review/appeal process. If there are several ODMs but no numbers are assigned, then the same review/appeal structure applies to all. Once a number is assigned to a decision-making stream, all subsequent items in the same tribunal entry having that number are related to that stream. See the Alberta Transportation Safety Board (GPA Entry) for an example.

[19] Sequential numbers which start in the "Internal Reviews/Appeals" column indicate the presence of a multi-tier review/appeal structure. Once a number is assigned to a review/appeal level, all subsequent items in the same tribunal entry having that number are related to that level. The Safety Codes Council listings are good examples.

[20] Where there are a large number of decision-making streams or review/appeal levels within a tribunal entry, shared headings (in place of or in addition to numbers) have been used to tie together all the subsequent items. This device is used extensively in the Professional Governance entries. The headings vary among tribunal entries because they reflect the terminology used in the various statutes being summarized. For instance, the Law Society of Alberta Benchers listing uses this method.

8. What abbreviations are used?

[21] In each tribunal listing, abbreviations specific to its decision-making process are noted in brackets following the first use of the full word. But there are also some general abbreviations used throughout the inventory:

- GPA Entry – General Procedural Authority Entry
- N/A – not applicable
- ODM – original decision-maker
- REGN – registration
- TVINE – used quite frequently in the Professional Governance entries, TVINE indicates that a Registrar or other screening person may reject a complaint at the outset for being "Trivial or Vexatious or supported by Insufficient or No Evidence"

9. Is the inventory searchable?

[22] Yes. The inventory, which is in PDF format, is searchable by using the "Find & Select" function in the top right-hand corner.

10. Is the inventory available to other researchers?

[23] Yes. If someone needs to use the inventory database for research purposes, please contact ALRI for access to it in Excel spreadsheet form.

C. Tribunal Inventory Arranged Alphabetically

[24] This spreadsheet is found at this hyperlink.

D. Tribunal Inventory Arranged According to Purpose

[25] This spreadsheet is found at this hyperlink.

E. Table of Examples

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Transportation Safety Board back GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY) [12]	Traffic Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-6, Part 2, ss. 22-47.1.	1. The Alberta Transportation Safety Board (ATSB) is the ODM on initiation of a review by the ATSB, Minister, court or registrar re a person's ability or attitude respecting the operation of a motor vehicle: s.30. ATSB can disqualify person, order remedial education or treatment, prescribe terms and conditions on the licence and order use of an alcohol-sensing device: s. 31. 2. Registrar is ODM for all kinds of permits, disqualifications, suspensions, demerit points, seizures and immobilizations of vehicles, administrative penalties re commercial transport, decisions concerning driver training, driver examiners, vehicle inspection facilities and technicians, safety fitness certificates, etc.	1. Person can apply to ATSB to reconsider its decision. But once reconsidered, ATSB may refuse to do so again unless circumstances have substantially changed: s. 32. 2. Registrar's decisions may be appealed to the ATSB: s. 45. 3. Person can request that ATSB reconsider its appeal decision. But once reconsidered, person can't apply again unless there is a substantial change in circumstances: s. 46.	1. Silent. 2. Appeal must be commenced within 30 days of date of service of written notice of Registrar's decision or action: s. 45(2). 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2. An appeal is not a stay unless otherwise directed by the ATSB: s. 47.	1, 2 and 3. No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review for certiorari/mandamus may be sought if done so within 30 days of date of ATSB's decision or date received by person, whichever is later: s. 47.1(1)-(2). Standard of review for judicial review is patent unreasonableness: s. 47.1(3).
Alberta Utilities Commission back GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 9-10, 29-30.	The Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) holds a hearing when a decision or order of the AUC "may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person": s. 9	AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1), on most decisions of AUC except for those concerning administration fees: s. 72 and complaints about the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA): s. 58(4).	Leave to appeal must be sought within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2).	No automatic stay, unless the AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7).	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1).	Leave to appeal required: s. 29(1). No new evidence may be admitted on appeal: s. 29(11)(a). If the Court vacates or gives directions to vary, it must remit it back to AUC: s. 29(11)c) and AUC must rescind or vary as directed by the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court of Canada: s. 29(14). N.B.: There is also a blanket privative clause in s. 30 against all judicial review.
Alberta Utilities Commission back GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 9-10, 29-30.	The Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) holds a hearing when a decision or order of the AUC "may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person": s. 9	AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1), on most decisions of AUC except for those concerning administration fees: s. 72 and complaints about the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA): s. 58(4).	Leave to appeal must be sought within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2).	No automatic stay, unless the AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7).	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1).	Leave to appeal required: s. 29(1). No new evidence may be admitted on appeal: s. 29(11)(a). If the Court vacates or gives directions to vary, it must remit it back to AUC: s. 29(11)c) and AUC must rescind or vary as directed by the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court of Canada: s. 29(14). N.B.: There is also a blanket privative clause in s. 30 against all judicial review.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 39-53, 58.	1. When the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA) is satisfied, following an investigation, that a breach, contravention or bad conduct has occurred in the electrical or natural gas markets, AUC must hold a hearing on the request of the MSA: ss. 39-53. 2. When a person makes a complaint to the AUC about the conduct of the MSA, AUC will hold a hearing: s. 58(1).	1. and 2. AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	1. and 2. Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	1. and 2. No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	1. Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1). 2. No appeal. AUC's decision is final: s. 58(4).	1. Within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2). 2. N/A	1. No automatic stay, unless AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7). 2. N/A	1. Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1). 2. N/A	
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	City Transportation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-14, s. 27(6).	If the city closes a means of access, it must compensate owners of adjacent land. If they can't reach agreement on amount, can apply to AUC to set the amount: s. 27(6).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, s. 26.	AUC hears complaints regarding the conduct of the Independent Systems Operator (ISO): s. 26.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			AUC's decision is final and may not be appealed under s. 29 of the AUC Act (i.e. the GPA Entry): s. 26(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Gas Utilities Act, R.S.A 2000, c. G-5.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of applications and complaints. It sets gas prices, investigates tolls, grants easements and rights of way, settles differences between gas utilities and municipalities, investigates gas utilities, etc.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Hydro and Electric Energy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-16.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of designations, approvals, permits, licences (including suspension and cancellation of same).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			S. 43 says a decision or order of the AUC under this Act is final and there is no appeal except as provided under the AUC Act. So see the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal. S. 1(2) says AUC's decision about applicability of definitions is final.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 30, 31(4), 45(3), 44, 602.14.	AUC must pre-approve certain agreements between municipality and public utilities re long term supply or other matters: ss. 30, 45(3). AUC can also settle disputes between municipal utilities and others: s. 44 On application of consumer or direct seller, AUC may make orders re distribution issues arising out of direct gas sales: s. 31(4). Disputes between Regional Service Commissions (RSC) or between RSC and municipal authorities re public utility matters may be submitted to AUC for an order: s. 602.14.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6, s. 55.	Specified types of parties in tariff disputes may apply to the AUC to fix the tariff or resolve disputes: s. 55.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Petroleum Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-10, s. 16(4).	Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission or owner/operator of crude oil storage facility may apply to AUC to set reasonable storage charges if they can't reach an agreement: s. 16(4).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Pipeline Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-15, s. 3.1(2), etc.	1. In regard to gas utility pipelines, AUC is the regulatory authority and ODM: s. 3.1(2). Most of this authority is simply stated, with no elaboration about reviews/appeals. 2. AUC has authority to issue, cancel or suspend any licence to construct or operate a gas utility pipeline: ss. 9-16. 3. AUC has all kinds of powers over alteration or relocation of gas utility pipelines and who has to pay for same: s. 33(1)-(2). Any disputes over the amount must be referred to the AUC: s. 33(3).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders. 2. In this area, AUC's decision "is final and there is no appeal": s. 15. 3. AUC's decision about amount is final: s. 33(3).			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply. 2. N/A 3. N/A				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Public Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-45, ss. 78, 78.1, 80, 89, 94, 99, etc.	AUC governs all public utilities (PU) and decides all their issues: ss. 78, 78.1, etc. It can investigate and set rates: ss. 80, 89. It must review every PU's books once every 3 years: s. 94. AUC is the licensing authority under provincial cabinet regulations (none exist): s. 99.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Small Power Research and Development Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-9, s. 4.	1. If a producer and public utility can't agree on terms of small power production contract, either party can apply to AUC to set terms: s. 4(4). 2. If the term of a small power production contract exceeds 10 years, AUC shall review and adjust the price for the succeeding years according to a formula: s. 4(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Water, Gas and Electric Companies Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-4, ss. 8(2) and 10(3).	1. AUC has jurisdiction to settle disputes between Telus and a company or municipality re electric transmission wires: s. 8(2). 2. Same jurisdiction about disputes re pipelines: s. 10(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			1. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 8(2). 2. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 10(3).				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, ss. 20, 21, 25.	ODM is the Independent Systems Operator (ISO) who makes decisions regarding rules and fees relating to the power pool: ss. 20(1) and 21.	A market participant may complain in writing to the AUC about an ISO rule or fee: s. 25(1).	Within 60 days after the day on which the market participant receives notice of the fee: s. 25(2).	No, making a complaint does not relieve the complainant of the obligation to pay the fee or comply with the rules: s. 25(5).	Act is silent so presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Gas Distribution Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-3, ss. 22, 27, 30.	1. ODM is the "Chief Officer" (CO), a government official who decides matters re franchises: s. 22. 2. Varied ODMs plus disputatious parties: s. 27, and 3. Rural/municipal gas utilities who set tolls, rates and charges: s. 30.	1. AUC on appeal may only modify or reverse CO if satisfied CO has erred in law or improperly applied Act: s. 22(6). 2. Appeal to AUC, which mainly sets target dates for action by parties: s. 27. 3. Appeal to AUC, also includes complaints re lack of gas service: s. 30.	1. Within 30 days from date CO's decision was issued: s. 20(3). 2. Silent 3. Silent		Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, s. 43.	ODM is a municipal utility service which sets a charge, rate or toll.	It may be appealed to AUC: s. 43.			Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Natural Gas Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-1, ss. 3, 5; Natural Gas Marketing Regulation Alta Reg 358/1986, ss. 7, 8.	ODM is the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (APMC) which makes decisions re provision of services about gas contracts: Act, s. 3.	1. APMC itself shall review its decision if a buyer/seller files a statement of objection: Reg, s. 7. 2. Further appeal to the AUC: Act, s. 5; Reg, s. 8.	1. Silent 2. Within 60 days after date of APMC's review or notification of decision not to review: Reg, s. 8(2)(d).	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. N/A 2. Reg s. 8(6) says the AUC Act applies to appeals to the AUC so the GPA Entry provisions would apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Arbitral Tribunals back	Arbitration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-43, ss. 6, 44-48.	ODM is the arbitrator/arbitral tribunal (AT) which makes a decision.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench under certain conditions: --if the arbitration agreement (AA) provides for such an appeal on a question of law, fact OR mixed law/fact: s. 44(1). --if AA doesn't provide for an appeal on a question of law, court may still grant leave to appeal on a question of law if it is significant and important to the case: s. 44(2). But not if that question of law was expressly referred to the AT for decision: s. 44(3). 2. Further appeal to Court of Appeal with leave of that Court: s. 48.	1. Within 30 days after appellant receives the arbitral award: s. 46(1). 2. Silent. Court of Appeal rules would govern.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. Grounds may possibly be restricted by terms of AA or, if AA is silent, grounds are restricted to law alone plus a leave requirement: s. 44(1) and (2). 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 48.	Privative clause: s. 6.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Health Professions College Councils Back N.B.: Currently, there are 23 councils operating under the 23 proclaimed Schedules of the Health Professions Act; 6 Schedules remain unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011. [1]	Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7.	REGN Depending on the bylaws, application is made either to the Registrar, Registration Committee or Competence Committee for initial registration: s. 30, or renewal: s. 38. DISCIPLINE There are three possible ODMs: --The Complaints Director, who can assist with ADR, investigate and dismiss trivial complaints: ss. 54-55. --The Complaint Review Committee (CRC), where the Registrar has directed the complaint to it or (acting on review) where the complainant has asked for a review of Registrar's dismissal: s. 68(1), within 30 days of notice of dismissal) or --If the CRC doesn't dismiss the complaint, it can refer it for a hearing by a Hearing Tribunal which would then act as ODM: ss. 68-69. ACCREDITATION OF FACILITIES Two health professions also have Accreditation Committees to approve facilities: Dentists under Schedule 7 and Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths under Schedule 21. Application must be made for accreditation and renewal to the Dental Facilities Accreditation Committee: Schedule 7, s. 14, or the Medical Facility Accreditation Committee: Schedule 21, s. 8.3, as the case may be.	REGN Applicant may request a review by Council: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Appeal to Council from the decision of the Hearing Tribunal: s. 87. ACCREDITATION Appeal to Council: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(1).	REGN Within 30 days of receiving copy of initial decision: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receipt of decision of hearing tribunal: s. 87(2). ACCREDITATION Within 15 days after receipt of Accreditation Committee's decision: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(2).	REGN No, but if practice permit is suspended by ODM, may apply to Registrar for stay pending Council's review: s. 41(4). DISCIPLINE No, the Hearing Tribunal's decision remains in effect unless stayed on application to the person or committee designated by Council for that purpose: s. 86. ACCREDITATION No. Act is silent.	REGN No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters. DISCIPLINE An investigated person may appeal from Council's decision to Court of Appeal: s. 90. ACCREDITATION No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receiving Council's decision: s. 90. ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No, the decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it pending appeal: s. 86(4). ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No. The appeal is on the record: s. 91(1). ACCREDITATION N/A	FOR ALL On recommendation of the Ombudsman, any body under the Act may rehear and reconsider any decision and quash, confirm or vary it: s. 127(2). DISCIPLINE If the time to appeal to the Court of Appeal has passed or the Council's order is otherwise impossible to carry out due to a change in circumstances, the investigated person or Complaints Director may apply to Council for a variation of its order: s. 93.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Law Society of Alberta Benchers back	Legal Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-8, ss. 40-43, 49-82, 86-91; The Rules of the Law Society of Alberta, rr. 48.1-48.4, 108-118, 141.1-143.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Executive Director (ED) handles all matters although may refer difficult ones to the Credentials and Education Committee (CEC) for decision. DISCIPLINE 2. ED reviews all complaints. May dismiss or refer to Conduct Committee (CC): s. 53. 3. CC reviews complaint; can either dismiss it or direct a hearing by the Hearing Committee (HC): s. 56. CC can also ask the Professional Responsibility Committee (PRC) to review the matter in addition to itself and make recommendations to the CC: s. 58. 4. Without a hearing or notice, Benchers can temporarily suspend membership of person being disciplined or impose conditions: s. 63(1) and (6). The suspension may be terminated by the HC or Benchers: s. 63(2). 5. Without a hearing or notice, HC can temporarily suspend membership or impose conditions while proceedings ongoing: s. 63(3) and (6). Benchers or HC can terminate the suspension, again without hearing or notice: s. 63(3). 6. Hearing committee (HC) holds a hearing: s. 59.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Appeal to Benchers but they have delegated their authority to the CEC on such appeals: s. 43(3), rr. 47.1 and 48.4. DISCIPLINE 2. ED's dismissal of complaint may be appealed to Appeal Committee (AC): s. 54. 3. A second review by the CC is available if directed by the majority of the Chair of CC, Chair of PRC and President of Law Society. They will direct a second review if they think a significant legal or factual element was overlooked by CC in the decision to dismiss: s. 57. 6. If the hearing results in HC ordering suspension or disbarment, member may appeal to the Benchers: s. 75(1). Benchers may receive fresh evidence, may order rehearing by the same or a different HC, may uphold, quash, etc.: s. 77.	MEMBERSHIP 1. No more than 30 days after notice of ED's decision: r. 48.4(2). DISCIPLINE 6. Within 30 days after the date the hearing report was given to the member: s. 75(3).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. No, but member may apply to HC for stay pending appeal to Benchers: s. 75(6).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. The Benchers' order may be appealed to the Court of Appeal; also any order of HC that cannot be appealed to the Benchers: s. 80(1).	DISCIPLINE 6. Not more than 30 days after the date the order appealed from was made: s. 80(2).	DISCIPLINE 6. After commencing the appeal, the appellant may apply to the Queen's Bench for a stay: s. 80(7).	DISCIPLINE 6. No.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Only recourse would be judicial review. DISCIPLINE 6. Appeal is on the record: s. 81.
		REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. Application made to Benchers via ED: r. 108. A Committee of Inquiry (CI) appointed by Chair of the CC then holds a hearing and gives its OPINION via written report to ED: rr. 110-111. Benchers hold hearing and make decision: r. 112. Benchers may refer a reinstated member to the CEC to set conditions and undertakings: r. 113. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 8. Application made to ED, who may grant it or refuse it in certain cases: r. 115. The ED may (and in some cases, must) refer the application to the CEC, CC or PRC: r. 118. 9. The CEC, CC or PRC may approve reinstatement, refuse it or grant it with conditions: r. 118.	REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. A Committee's decision may be appealed to the Benchers: r. 118(8).	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. Within 30 days of notification of Committee's decision: r. 118(8).	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No. Act/Rules are silent.	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.

Tribunal	**Governing Legislation**	***Original Decision-Maker (ODM)***	***Internal Reviews/Appeals***	***Time to Appeal?***	**Automatic Stay?**	**External Appeals**	**Time to Appeal?**	**Automatic stay?**	**Restricted Grounds?**	**Other Special Features?**
		ASSURANCE FUND 10. Notice of claim and application for compensation made to ED: r. 141.1. ED may investigate, allow claims where all statutory requirements are met, dismiss claims where there is a refusal or failure to comply with the investigation or statutory requirements: r. 141.2. ED may also refer the matter to a Claims Panel (CP) for determination: r. 141.3. 11. CP holds hearing, which may or may not be an oral hearing: r. 142.1.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. ED's decision may be appealed to a CP: r. 141.4. 11. CP's order may be appealed to Benchers: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. Within 30 days of receipt of ED's decision: r. 141.4. 11. Within 30 days of actual knowledge of the CP's decision: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11. No. Rules are silent.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11 . No. Rules are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board back	Loan and Trust Corporations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.L-20, ss. 167-270.	ODM is the Minister who makes a variety of decisions regarding permit orders, registration of corporations, letters of patent, designations and certificates of intent to dissolve corporations: s. 267(1).	Review by the Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board (RB) by filing a notice of objection: s. 267(1). With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive this review and appeal directly to the Queen's Bench: s. 268(1).	Within 90 days after being served with notice of the Minister's decision: s. 267(1).	No, but the RB may order a stay where it sees fit: s. 270.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 269.	Within 30 days after receipt of the RB's decision or expiry of the RB's time to make a decision: s.269(3)(a).	No, but the Court may grant a stay where it see fit: s. 270(1) and(2). Where the Minister is the appellant, s. 270(3) provides that the Minister "need not act" pending the appeal, i.e., there is an automatic stay.	No	No
Municipal Council back	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 545-548.	ODM is the Designated Officer who makes 2 kinds of orders: (1) an order to remedy contravention of Act/Regs (remedy order): s. 545; (2) an order re structures, excavations or holes that are dangerous, unsightly and detrimental to surrounding area (eyesore order): s. 546(0.1).	Appeal to Municipal Council re both types of orders: s. 547	For remedy order: within 14 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(a). For eyesore order: within 7 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(b).	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench only if the procedure required to be followed by the Act was not followed or the decision was "patently unreasonable": s. 548(1).	For remedy order: within 30 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(a). For eyesore order: within 15 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(b).	Silent.	Yes. See entry under External Appeals.	No.
Municipal Government Board back	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 491-508, 602.15-602.16.	1. ODM is a municipality: s. 619, or a subdivision authority: s. 678(2). 2. ODM can also be the Municipal Government Board (MGB), hearing complaints about assessments, disputes between management bodies and municipalities, disputes between municipalities, disputes re annexations, disputes re regional service commissions: s. 488(1)(a)-(g), (j), and disputes between regional service commissions and municipal authorities that don't fall under any other Board's jurisdiction: ss. 602.15-602.16.	1. Appeal to the MGB: s. 488 (1)(h) and (i). 1. and 2. MGB may rehear any matter before making a decision and may also review, rescind or vary any decision made by it: s. 504.	1. For complaints regarding linear property assessment -- no later than the date shown on the notice: s. 491(1)(a). For complaints regarding equalization assessments -- no later than 30 days from the date the Minister sent the report to the municipality: s. 491(1)(b). 2. Silent.	1 and 2. Silent	1. and 2. Appeal, with leave, to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1) and (5).	1. and 2. Within 30 days from notice of decision being given: s. 506(3).	1 and 2. Silent	1. and 2. Yes, appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1).	1. and 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 506(5). No privative clause in the Act.
Nursing Homes Act Board of Review and Minister back	Nursing Homes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-7, ss. 14-15, 17.	ODM is the Minister who can make orders cancelling or suspending a nursing home contract and prohibiting or restricting admission of residents: s. 14.	1. If there is a time period before the order becomes effective, Minister may (at operator's request) establish a Board of Review to hold a hearing: s. 15. However, this Board only produces a report to the Minister: s. 15(3). 2. Minister, after reviewing the report, may confirm, cancel or vary the orders: s. 15(4).	Silent	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench of orders made either under s. 14 or s. 15(4), as the case may be: s. 17.	Within 60 days after being served with Minister's order: s. 17(2).	Yes. Appeal is not a stay: s. 17(4).	No.	The right of appeal to the Queen's Bench of a s. 14 order is suspended during the operation of a Board of Review and the Minister's reconsidering an order under s. 15(4): s. 17(5).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Safety Codes Council back GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss.19(1)(c), 49-54; Safety Code Council Bylaws, ss. 14.1-14.20.	ODM is the Safety Codes Officer (SCO) who determines if the Act has been contravened or if any thing, process or activity to which the Act applies represents a danger of serious injury or damage to a person or property: s. 49(1). The SCO then makes an order regarding the thing, process, activity or contravention: s. 49(2).	1. The person to whom the order was issued can apply to an Administrator to review the order and confirm, revoke or vary it: s. 49(6). 2. Appeal of the order to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): s. 50(1). An appeal to the SCC may proceed regardless of whether there was a review by an Administrator: s. 50(3).	1. Within 14 days from date order was served: s. 49(5). 2. Within 35 days of the date the order was sent: s. 50(1).	1. Silent. 2. No, an appeal to the SCC does not operate as a stay of the order, unless so directed by the Chair of the SCC on application: s. 54(1); Bylaw, 14.5.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after receipt of the SCC's decision: s. 53(2).	1. N/A 2. No, an appeal does not operate as a stay of the order, unless a Justice of the Queen's Bench so directs on application: s. 54(2).	1. N/A 2. Yes, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	No
Safety Codes Council OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 194/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49 and Part 5.	ODM is the Alberta Elevating Devices and Amusement Rides Safety Association (AEDARSA). It administers safety regulations re elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, freight platform lifts, manlifts, personnel hoists, lifts for persons with physical disabilities, passenger rope-ways (ski-lifts, etc.) and amusements and rides defined as "elevating devices." The AEDARSA is empowered to issue variances, permits (including suspension and cancellation) and Safety Code Officer orders under s. 49 of the SCA concerning contraventions of the Act and safety/danger violations.	1. Refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit may be appealed to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): SCA, s. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. Orders under SCA s. 49 may be reviewed by an Administrator, on application: SCA, s. 49(5). 3. Orders under SCA s. 49 may also simultaneously be appealed to the SCC: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 2. Within 14 days of being served. Administrator may revoke or vary within 21 days from original service. 3. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. Ditto.	1. An appeal lies from an order of the SCC to the Queen's Bench but only on a questions of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 3. Ditto.	1. Within 30 days of service of Council's decision: SCA, s. 53(2). 3. Ditto.	1. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. Ditto.	1. See notes under External Appeals. 3. Ditto.	N/A
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) back OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Boilers Delegated Administration Regulation, Alta Reg 32/2002 (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, s. 2 and Part 5. Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1. ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10, Schedule 10, s. 2(1)(e).	ODM is the Alberta Boilers Safety Association (ABSA). It has the authority of a Safety Codes Officer under the SCA re pressure welders, pressure equipment and power engineers. ABSA can issue orders under Part 5 of the SCA for contravention of the Act and to control unsafe situations. ABSA can also issue variances and permits under the Safety Codes Act.	1. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can get it reviewed by an Administrator of SCA. Administrator can revoke or vary the order within 21 days of its original service: SCA, s. 49. 2. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can also appeal it to the Safety Codes Council (SCC) simultaneously with seeking review from Administrator: SCA, s. 50. 3. A refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit can be appealed to the SCC in accordance with the Council's bylaws: SCA, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 4. For any of ABSA's decisions, actions or inactions not covered by the SCA's appeal structure, the Boilers DA Reg provides another appeal route -- to the Minister responsible for the SCA: Boilers DA Reg, s. 6. The Minister has discretion whether to hear the appeal or not. He can confirm, vary or revoke.	1. Within 14 days after service: SCA, s. 49 SCA. 2. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50 SCA. 3. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 4. None stated.	2. On appeal to SCC, no: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 4. Reg is silent.	2. SCC's order under s. 49 may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53. 3. Order of SCC may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 4. Minister's decision on appeal is final. No external appeal.	2. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53. 3. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53 (2).	2. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(2).	2. See notes under External Appeals. 3. See notes under External Appeals.	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) back OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 44, 46, 53-54; Permit Regulation, Alta Reg 204/2007, ss. 10-11, 20-28; Fire Code Regulation, Alta Reg 118/2007, ss. 1-2; Alberta Fire Code 2006, Division C, Part 2, ss. 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10; Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2(1), 2(4) and Schedule; Storage Tank System Management Regulation, Alta Reg 50/2010, ss. 2, 6.	ODM is the Petroleum Tank Management Association of Alberta (PTMA), which exercises delegated authority to grant, refuse, suspend or cancel permits and registration certificates for installation, alteration or removal of storage tanks. In this regard, PTMA exercises the powers of a Safety Code Officer (SCO): Storage Tank Reg, s. 2(3). However, PTMA has no SCO powers under s. 49 or Part 5 of the Safety Codes Act re contraventions, safety/danger violations, etc.	1. A person who is denied a permit or whose permit is suspended or cancelled may appeal to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): Act, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. A person affected by action/decision of the PTMA may request written review by Minister of any matter not governed by appeal provisions of s. 50 of the Safety Codes Act: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(1). Hearing such an appeal is at the discretion of the Minister: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(2).	1. Within 30 days of service of written notice of decision: Act, s. 51(1)(c) and (2). 2. Silent.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. An order of the SCC may be appealed to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. No. Decision of the Minister is final: Tank Storage Reg, s. 6(4).	1. Within 30 days after receipt of service of SCC's decision: Act, s. 53(2). 2. N/A	1. No. Stay may be ordered by judge of Queen's Bench: Act, s. 54(2). 2. N/A	1. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. N/A	1 . No. 2. No.
School Boards (and Minister) back	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.S-3, ss. 82-90, 123-125.	1. When a person ceases to be qualified to be a trustee or is disqualified according to the criteria set out in s. 82(1), the trustee who is disqualified shall immediately resign: s. 85. If the disqualified trustee refuses to resign, the School Board may pass a resolution making the trustee's seat vacant: s. 86(a). Here the ODM is the School Board. 2. Concerning a completely different matter, the ODM is an employee of the School Board who either fails to make a decision or makes a decision that significantly affects a student's education: s. 123(1)-(2).	1. No. 2A. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may appeal the matter to the School Board: s. 123(1)-(2). 2B. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may request that the Minister review the Board's decision, with respect to certain issues: s. 124(1). The Minister's decision is final: s. 125(2).	1. N/A 2A. Within a reasonable time of being informed of the decision: s. 123(2) (may be more formally determined by each School Board in their own resolutions: s. 123(5)). 2B. Silent.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1A. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 87(1). 1B. There is a further appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 90(1). 2. No.	1A. Within 30 days of the School Board passing the resolution: s. 87(3). 1B. Silent. Would proceed according to the Court of Appeal's rules of procedure. 2. N/A	1A. No, the disqualification remains unless the Queen's Bench orders otherwise: s.87(2). 1B. No, any disqualification ordered by the Queen's Bench remains in place until the final determination of the appeal: s. 90(1). 2. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A	No
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission back GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-15, ss. 13.1-13.4, 17, 21, 27, 45-46, 46.1-46.4, 119-120, 157.1. WCB JURISDICTION	The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters and questions arising under the Act: s. 17(1).	WCB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 17(3). But apart from that, all decisions are final and conclusive and not open to review in any court, except for those matters which may be appealed under s. 13.1: s. 17(1).	Silent.	Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause against judicial review: s. 17(2).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
	WORKERS' CLAIMS AND ASSESSMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES LEVIED AGAINST EMPLOYERS	ODM is a WCB claims adjudicator (CA). ODM is the WCB which levies assessments and administrative penalties against employers. N.B.: Review and Appeal Structure is the same for each.	1. Decisions may be reviewed by Review Body (RB) appointed by WCB under s. 45: s. 46(1) or s. 119. 2. Appeal to Workers' Compensation Appeal Commission (WCAC): s. 13.2(1)(a) or (b). WCAC has regard to the record but may also receive new or additional evidence. WCAC is bound by the policies of the WCB. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	1. Within one year from date CA's decision was issued: s. 46(1), or assessment was made: s. 120(1). Same procedure for administrative penalties: s. 120(1.1). Time may be extended but no appeal of that: ss. 46(7) and (9); 120(5) and (7). 2. Within one year from date of decision by RB: ss. 13.2(8) or (9). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	2. Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	2. Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No extension of time may be ordered by Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	2. No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	2. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	2. Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	MEDICAL PANELS RE WORKERS' CLAIMS		WCB or WCAC may refer any medical issue to a Medical Panel (MP) : s. 46.1(1). The medical findings of the MP are binding on all parties: s. 46.1(5). Those findings are final and conclusive and are not open to question or review in any court: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	No: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
	"APPEAL" TO PROVINCIAL CABINET RE WORKERS' CLAIMS					Notwithstanding anything in the Act, the provincial cabinet can order compensation if it is of the opinion that "an injustice or hardship to a worker has resulted or will result." Cabinet may refer the matter to the Queen's Bench for an assessment of damages: s. 27.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
	RECONSIDERATION OF OLD WCB APPEAL DECISIONS		At its discretion or on application, the WCAC may reconsider any appeal decision made by the WCB before Nov. 1, 1998: s. 13.1(8).	N/A	N/A	Presumably, today's appeal process applies and appeal would be to the Queen's Bench on the same terms as any other matter.	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	ISSUES RE REMOVAL OF RIGHT TO SUE	ODM is the WCB which determines whether a person who is party to an action is entitled to compensation under the Act: s. 21(3). If so, the person has no cause of action to sue.	Appeal to WCAC: s. 13.2(1)(c). Appeal is on record but new or additional evidence can be received. WCAC is bound by WCB policy. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	Within one year from date of decision by WCB: ss. 13.2(8). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
	LONG-STANDING CONTENTIOUS MATTERS		Review Bodies (RB) may be established by provincial cabinet regulation, together with a fund (as part of the Accident Fund) for payment of awards by such RBs: s. 157.1(2). No such regs have been passed since this section was added to the Act in 2002. The purpose of such RBs is stated only in the heading to Part 8.1 -- "Long-standing Contentious Matters."	Silent.	Silent.	Decision of RB is final: s. 157.1(3), but it may be subject to judicial review: s. 157.1(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	An order of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench "no later than 30 days after the date of the decision, proceeding or reasons, whichever is later": s. 157.1(4).

Tribunal Inventory Arranged Alphabetically

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Capacity Assessment by (1) Health Care Provider and/or (2) Capacity Assessor [Counts as 2 separate tribunals]	Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act, S.A. 1998, c. A-4.2, ss. 1(g), 1(s), 97, 96-97, 102-103, 114; Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 224/2009, ss. 6-7; Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Regulation, Alta Reg 219/2009, ss. 1-10.	ODM is a health care provider (HCP) who assesses an adult's capacity: Act, s. 87 (N.B.: this is NOT an assessment by a capacity assessor)	The adult, relative, legal representative or close friend have 2 choices about how to challenge the HCP's assessment: 1. Can request a capacity assessment by a capacity assessor acting under the Act, ss. 104-105. A capacity assessment report prevails over a s. 87 assessment by a HCP: Act, s. 96. 2. Can apply to Queen's Bench for a review of the s. 87 assessment. The court may order a capacity assessment report by a capacity assessor. The court will make its own decision about capacity. N.B.: These choices are not either/or. Both could be tried.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No further appeal or review by a court. 2. Any court order made under the Act can be appealed on a question of law to the Court of Appeal: Act, s. 114.	1. N/A 2. Usual Court of Appeal rules would apply.	1. N/A 2. No.	1. N/A 2. Appeal on a question of law only: Act, s. 114.	1. N/A 2. No.
Agricultural Pests Appeal Committee and Minister	Agricultural Pests Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.A-8, ss. 12-16.	ODM is an Inspector who issues a Notice: s. 12.	1. Local authority appoints an Appeal Committee (AC): s. 14. 2. Further appeal to Minister: s. 15.	1. Lesser of time specified in Notice or within 10 days of service. 2. Within 3 days of receiving copy of AC's decision.	Yes, Notice is stayed through appeal to AC and until further appeal to Minister is held or time for it has expired: s. 16.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural Service Board(s)	Agricultural Services Board Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.A-10, ss. 14-15.	An Agricultural Service Board (ASB) is usually just an advisory body to Municipal Councils except in one instance. Generally, a Municipal Council is not obliged to accept its recommendations except where the Board recommends to rescind an order/bylaw of reclamation and to return land to owner: s. 15. So where an ASB makes that binding recommendation, the ASB = the actual ODM, not the Municipal Council which issues the resulting order.	No	N/A	N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 14. 2. Presumably, Court of Appeal and beyond (statute does not explicitly address).	1. Not more than 30 days after service of order: s. 14(2).	Yes, if appealed, no work can start until the order/bylaw is final either by lapse of time or by being confirmed "by the highest court to which the appeal may be taken": s. 14(3).	Silent	Silent
Agriculture Financial Services Corporation Appeal Committee(s)	Agriculture Financial Services Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.A-12, s. 10. Agriculture Financial Services Regulation, Alta Reg 99/2002, ss. 7-8.	This tribunal relates only to one function of the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation – as an insurer providing crop insurance, hail insurance and livestock price insurance. ODM is the Corporation. To be appealable, the decision must relate to the interpretation of the contract of insurance, or the Regulation as it relates to the contract of insurance, AND such interpretation must relate to the rights or obligations of any of the parties: Reg, s. 7.	Appeal to the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation Appeal Committee (AC): Act, s. 10. N.B.: The AC must apply the policies of the Corporation's Board of Directors. If it does not, the Board can direct a rehearing.	Not later than one year after the date of the decision being appealed: Reg, s. 7(2). But where the appeal concerns crop loss assessment, the insured must notify the Corporation of the appeal within 7 days of being served with the notice of assessment: Reg, s. 8.	No	No. Decision of AC is final and binding on the appellant and the Corporation: Act, s. 10(8).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Appeal Tribunal	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-4, Part 5, ss. 29-43.	There are two separate ODMs here: COUNCIL (which is a corporate body appointed by the Minister to approve plan proposals for the establishment of Boards/Commissions) and a BOARD/COMMISSION (established by Regulation to control and regulate the marketing of a particular agriproduct). 1. Council: Act, s. 37. 2. Board/Commission: Act, s. 36.	1. Person or Board/Commission affected by an order, direction or decision of Council may apply to Council for a review of it. 2. Person affected by an order, direction or decision of a Board/Commission may apply to the Board/Commission for a review of it. 3. The reviewed decision of a Board/Commission may be appealed to an Appeal Tribunal appointed by Minister: Act, ss. 38-40.	1. Within 60 days of service of order except where it concerns a s. 30 direction to amend or appeal regulations; then appeal period is 15 days. 2. Within 60 days of service of order. 3. Within 60 days of service of review decision by Board/Commission.	No	3. Appeal Tribunal itself (at any stage of proceedings) may state a special case for the opinion of the Queen's Bench on any point of law. Court can also direct the Appeal Tribunal to do so: Act, s. 43. Not really an appeal in the purest sense. 4. Access to Queen's Bench on a single point is possible where an order is made by Appeal Tribunal to keep certain information confidential from the other party: Act, ss. 41-42. Not called an appeal per se.	3. At any stage of the proceedings before the Appeal Tribunal. 4. None stated, but the implication is that it would be taken immediately to the Queen's Bench for determination.	No.	See notes under External Appeals.	See notes under External Appeals.
Alberta Aids to Daily Living and Extended Health Benefits Citizens' Appeal Panels	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss. 12, 66(1)(n)-(o); Alberta Aids to Daily Living and Extended Health Benefits Regulation, Alta Reg 236/1985.	ODM is the Minister or his designate, presumably an "authorizer" appointed by the Minister: Reg, s. 4. The authorizer decides if the applicant must cost share (25% up to $500 maximum per year) or is cost share exempt (AISH, social services or income under a certain amount). The authorizer's decision may be reviewed by the Aids to Daily Living Branch personnel and if the applicant is still unhappy with their decision, it can then be appealed to the Citizens' Appeal Panel.	Minister may appoint 1 or more Appeal Panels to hear appeals from Minister or designate but only re a person's eligibility for cost sharing: Reg, s. 4.1. The Citizens' Appeal Panels are the same as the Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panels (discussed later). There are apparently very few appeals re Aids to Daily Living cost sharing.	Not later than 60 days after authorizer signs authorization form: Reg, s. 4.2(2).	No	No, "the decision of the appeal panel is final": Reg, s. 4.1(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Association of Architects Council	Architects Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-44, ss. 12-13, 27, 27.1, 31-33, 37, 39-40, 54, 55, 58, 60.	REGN, LICENSING 1. ODM is the Registration Committee (RC) which considers applications for registration of registered architects and licensed interior designers: s. 12(2). 2. ODM is the Registrar (R) who can cancel registration for failure to comply with continuing competency program: s. 27(3). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Chair of Complaint Review Committee (CRC) who reviews all complaints about conduct made to R: ss. 31-32. Chair may direct hearing by CRC or may dismiss complaint for TVINE: s. 33. 3B. ODM is the CRC which holds hearing on complaint: s. 37. 4. ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may investigate competence: s. 39. Its chair can suspend registration pending PRB's decision: s. 40.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Any other registered architect or licensed interior designer may request review by Council: s. 12(4). Council review is held under s. 13 1B. An applicant who is refused regn/licensing may request review by Council: s. 12(6). Council review is held under s. 13 2. Can request review by Council: s. 27.1(1). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. Complainant may appeal initial dismissal to Council: s. 35(1). 3B. Appeal to Council: s. 55. 4. Appeal to Council: s. 55.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Within 15 days of publication of notice of approval: s. 12(4). 1B. Within 30 days after receiving notice of refusal: s. 12(6). 2. Within 30 days of being served with notice of cancellation: s. 27.1(1). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice: s. 35(1). 3B. Within 30 days of date of service of decision: s. 55. 4. Within 30 days of date of service of decision: s. 55.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Yes: s. 12(5). 1B. No. 2. Yes: s. 27(3). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. No, but application for stay may be made to Queen's Bench: s. 54. 4. No, but application for stay may be made to Queen's Bench: s. 54.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. No. Silent. 1B. No. Silent. 2. No. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 58(1). 4. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 58(1).	PRACTICE REVIEW/ DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. Within 30 days from service of Council's decision: s. 58(2).	PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. No automatic stay, but can apply to Court of Appeal for stay: s. 60.	PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. No.	No privative clause.
Alberta College of Pharmacists Council	Pharmacy and Drug Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-13, ss. 5.01, 5.1, 23, 23.1.	LICENSING ODM is the Registrar who decides to issue, refuse to issue or issue with conditions a pharmacy licence to a clinical pharmacist: s. 5.01 DISCIPLINE Any complaints made about a regulated member are dealt with under the Health Professions Act. The disciplinary College can also make orders under this Act to suspend, cancel, etc. a pharmacy licence: s. 23.	LICENSING Applicant may request review of R's decision by Council panel. DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	LICENSING Within 30 days of being notified of R's decision: s. 5.1(1). DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	LICENSING Silent DISCIPLINE While disciplinary proceedings are going on, the Alberta College of Pharmacists Council may suspend or impose conditions on a pharmacy licence: s. 23.1(1). Licensee may apply to Queen's Bench to stay Council's decision in this regard: s. 23.1(2).	LICENSING No. Decision of panel is final: s. 5.1(11). DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.
Alberta Funeral Services Appeal Board	Funeral Services Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-29, Parts 2 and 3.	Director's licensing power under s. 15 of the Act has been delegated to Alberta Funeral Services Regulatory Board under s. 23 of the Act, so the Board is the ODM. Board may issue, renew, refuse to renew, suspend or cancel the variety of licences required under the Act. Also hears complaints about licensees.	After the Minister is served with notice of appeal, Minister will appoint an Appeal Board of 3-5 persons: s. 16.	Within 30 days of notification: s. 16.	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 16(10). Appeal is on the record.	Within 30 days of being notified in writing of Appeal Board's decision: s. 16(10).	Silent	No.	No.
Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission Board	Gaming and Liquor Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-1, Part 1, ss. 9-17; Part 4, ss. 91-95; Part 5, s. 128.1.	1. The Board of the Commission conducts hearings and makes decisions re licensing and registration: s. 12. The Board may sit in panels to do so: s. 11. There are many kinds of liquor and gaming licences and registrations. The Board may issue licences and registrations without a hearing (i.e. desk applications suffice.) 2. The Board also disciplines its licensees and registrants for infractions. This can include suspension or cancellation of a licence or registration, the imposition of fines: s. 91(2), freezing property and ordering the use of proceeds: s. 91.1. Such disciplinary orders can be imposed without a hearing. The fining power may be delegated to the CEO: s. 91(2).	1. Where a decision has been made without a hearing, the person can apply to the Board for a hearing of the matter, i.e., this is really a review by the Board of its decision: s. 94 2. Ditto.	1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of the matter in respect of which a hearing is requested or such longer time as the Board may allow: s. 94(4). 2. Ditto.	1. No. Act is silent. 2. Ditto.	1. No. "A decision of the board under this Act is final": s. 128.1. 2. Ditto.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Human Rights Commission and Tribunals	Alberta Human Rights Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-25.5, ss. 15-43.	ODM is the Director (D), whose job is to effect a settlement of a complaint: s. 21. The D may make one of three decisions: s. 22(1): --Dismiss a complaint if the D considers it is without merit. --Discontinue proceedings if the D believes that the complainant has refused to accept a proposed settlement. --Report to the Chief of Commissions and Tribunals (CCT) that the parties are unable to settle. If the D determines that the parties are unable to settle, the matter is referred to a human rights tribunal. In this case, the tribunal is not hearing an appeal, but hearing the matter as an ODM: s. 27(1)(a).	Appeal from a decision of the D to dismiss or discontinue a claim goes to the CCT: s. 26. If the CCT decides that the matter should not have been dismissed, it will be referred to a human rights tribunal: s. 27(1)(b). N.B.: The CCT is the head of the Alberta Human Rights Commission. It is the CCT's job to appoint the human rights tribunals. A decision of a human rights tribunal is a decision of the Commission.	Not later than 30 days after the person receives notice of dismissal of the complaint or discontinuance of the action: s. 26(1).	No. Act is silent.	Appeal from the decisions of the human rights tribunal acting under either the s. 27(1)(a) original hearing function or the s. 27(1)(b) appeal function is to the Queen's Bench: s. 37(1).	Within 30 days after the appellant receives a copy of the order of the human rights tribunal: s. 37(2).	No. There is no stay unless the Court so orders: s. 37(5).	No	Silent

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Impartial Jurisdictional Dispute Board N.B.: This Board does not appear to exist yet. Under s. 202 of the Labour Relations Code, the government has the option of creating this Board to settle jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry. The Board must be created through regulations at the option of the Minister. To date, the government has not exercised this option, so there are no regulations constituting the Board.	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 202-206.	ODM is the Alberta Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board: s. 203.	On application, the Board may reconsider its decision and hear new evidence: s. 206.	Silent.	No. Act is silent.	No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	May seek judicial review from the Queen's Bench by applying for certiorari or mandamus no later than 30 days after the date of the Board's decision: s. 204(2). Apart from this, there is a complete privative clause: s. 204(1).
Alberta Institute of Agrologists Council	Agrology Profession Act, S.A. 2005, c. A-13.5, ss. 47-85.	1. Complaints Director (CD) serves an initial screening function of complaints: s. 47-49. CD may send it to Alternative Complaints Resolution process: s. 50. Any settlement needs to be ratified by the Complaints Review Committee (CRC): s. 52. If settlement is not reached, CD will order an investigation and then either dismiss the complaint if it is TVINE or send it to the Hearing Tribunal (HT): s. 58 2. Hearing Tribunal (HT) holds hearing and makes decision: ss. 61-74.	1. Review of CD's dismissal by CRC: s. 60. 2. Appeal to Council: s. 79.	1. Within 30 days of being notified of the dismissal of the complaint: s. 60(1). 2. Within 30 days after the date on which the HT's decision is given to the investigated person: s. 79(2).	1. No 2. No. The HT's decision remains in effect unless a person or committee designated by the Council stays it, on application.: s. 78(1).	1. No 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 82(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the date on which Council's decision is given to the investigated person: s. 82(2).	1. N/A 2. No. There is no stay unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays the decision: s. 78(4).	1. N/A 2. No.	No privative clause.
Alberta Land Surveyors' Association Council	Land Surveyors Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-3, ss. 13-15, 20-25, 31-32, 36-42, 53, 56-57, 60-61.	REGN 1A. ODM is the Registration Committee (RC) which approves, refuses or defers applications for registration: s. 20 1B. ODM is the Council which may approve registration of a corporation/partnership: ss. 22-23. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which conducts (at request of Council) a review of the practice of an individual practitioner: s. 13(1)(d). PRB can refer matter to Discipline Committee (DC) if it wants: s. 13(3). But if PRB conducts hearing, it has same powers as DC: s. 13(5). DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Chair of DC who does preliminary investigation into complaint of unprofessional conduct or unskilled practice. May dismiss for TVINE or may refer to DC for hearing: s. 40. 3B. ODM is the DC which hears and issues decision: s. 53.	REGN 1A. Refusal/deferral can be reviewed by Council: s. 21(3). 1B. No review/appeal. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. Appeal to Council as if PRB = DC: s. 15. So full appeal structure will apply. DISCIPLINE 3A. Chair's dismissal may be appealed to DC: s. 42(1). 3B. DC's decision may be appealed to Council: s. 57.	REGN 1A. Within 30 days after receiving notice: s. 21(3). 1B. N/A PRACTICE REVIEW 2. See procedure for DC DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of Chair's decision: s. 42(1). 3B. Within 30 days after service of DC's decision: s. 57(2)(c).	REGN 1A. Silent. 1B. N/A PRACTICE REVIEW 2. See procedure for DC DISCIPLINE 3A. No. Silent. 3B. DC may order that its decision remain in effect pending appeal to Council or Court of Appeal: s. 56(1). But order to stay DC's order may be sought from Queen's Bench: s. 56(2).	REGN 1A. No. 1B. No. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. Yes, see procedure for DC. DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. Yes, appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 60.	DISCIPLINE 3B. Within 30 days from date of service of Council's decision: s. 60(3).	DISCIPLINE: 3B. May apply to Court of Appeal for an order staying Council's decision: s. 61.	DISCIPLINE: 3B. No.	No privative clause.
Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Appeal Panel	Fair Trading Act, R.S.A., 2000, c. F-2, ss. 136, 179-181; Automotive Business Regulation, Alta Reg 192/1999.	ODM is the Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Council (AMVIC). The Director of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act has delegated his authority to make decisions regarding licensing of vehicle salespersons to AMVIC under s. 136(5) of the Act.	Appeal of a licensing decision by AMVIC goes to the Minister who will set up an appeal panel to hear and decide the appeal: Act, s. 179; Reg, s. 22.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision: Act, s. 179(1).	No. However, a stay can be obtained by applying to the chair of the appeal panel: Act, s. 180.	Appeal from a decision of the appeal panel is to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 181.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision: Act, s. 181.	Act is silent.	Silent	Silent
Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (and Minister)	Natural Gas Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-1, Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5; Natural Gas Marketing Regulation, Alta Reg 358/1986, ss. 23, 24, 28.	1. ODM is Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (APMC) under Parts 1 and 2 of Act. Main type of decision involves a "finding of producer support" necessary for shippers to resell gas in and out of Alberta: Act, s. 10. 2. ODM is APMC which orders penalties for non-compliance with records-keeping requirements: Act, Part 4.	1. Silent 2. Appeal lies to Minister: Reg, s. 24	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. A decision of APMC under Parts 1 or 2 of Act is appealable to the Court of Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction: Act, s. 23(1). Leave to appeal is needed: Reg, s. 28(1). 2. No.	1. Within "one month" after the making of the decision appealed from: Reg, s. 28(2)(a). 2. N/A	1. No automatic stay for any level of appeal (Court of Appeal/Supreme Court of Canada) unless APMC suspends order's operation: Act, s. 23(3). 2. N/A	1. On question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 23(1). 2. N/A	1. Leave to appeal is needed: Reg, s. 28(1). Appeal is on record: Reg, s. 28(4) and the APMC is not liable for any costs of appeal: Reg, s. 28(7). 2. No.
Alberta Podiatry Association Council of Management	Podiatry Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-16, ss. 6-8, 12-19.	REGN 1. The Board of Examiners of the Alberta Podiatry Association (APA) certifies an applicant's qualifications and issues a "certificate of approval for registration": s. 8. This certificate is a prerequisite to registration and licensing. 2. Evidence of the applicant's good moral character and reputation must satisfy the Council of Management of the APA: s. 6(1)(a). 3. It is the Registrar who actually issues the licence: s. 6. DISCIPLINE 1. Registrar receives complaint and decides either that it warrants no action or refers it to Council of Management: s. 12. 2. Council of Management is the ODM on referral from Registrar and holds a hearing: ss. 13-18.	REGN No. DISCIPLINE No.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE N/A	REGN No appeal to the courts. Act is silent. DISCIPLINE Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 19.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE Within 14 days after the date of Council's order: s. 19(2).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No. Act is silent.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No.	REGN No. DISCIPLINE The Queen's Bench appeal may be a de novo hearing – the court may receive further evidence or may direct a trial: s. 19(4).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Professional Outfitters Society	Wildlife Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-10, s. 104(1)(b); Wildlife Regulation, Alta Reg 143/1997, Schedule 3.	ODM is the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society which makes decisions on the issue of outfitter-guide permits and licences as well as the cancellation and suspension of guides licences and permits: Reg, Schedule 3.	No. Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	No. Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Recycling Management Authority	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, s. 175(jj); Designated Material Recycling and Management Regulation, Alta Reg 93/2004, ss. 2, 8-10.	ODM is the Alberta Recycling Management Authority which makes decisions on the registration and suspension of registration of the province's suppliers of recycled products: Reg, ss. 8-9.	The Authority may establish a dispute resolution process for any aspect of its business: Reg, s. 10. Other than this permissive power, there is no provision for an internal review/appeal.	N/A	N/A	No. The Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Review Board	Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46, ss. 672.38-672.852.	ODM is the Alberta Review Board which makes decisions re the disposition and placement of accused persons for whom a verdict of "not criminally responsible by reason of mental disorder" has been rendered: s. 672.38(1). N.B.: In certain cases the Court may make a disposition with respect to the accused and in that case, the Court would be the ODM. An appeal of the Court's disposition also goes to the Court of Appeal: s. 672.72(1). The Review Board is to make a decision when the Court does not: s. 672.47.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from a disposition or placement decision of the Review Board is to the Court of Appeal. The appeal can be on a question of law, fact or mixed law and fact: s. 672.72(1).	Within 15 days of the applicant receiving a placement decision or a disposition and the reasons for it: s. 672.72(2).	Yes, in limited circumstances: s. 672.75. The decision of the Review Board is automatically stayed if the appeal relates to a decision under s. 672.54(a) (where a person is deemed not to be a threat to the public and is discharged absolutely) or s. 672.58 (where a person is deemed unfit to stand trial and forced to undergo treatment).	No.	The appeal is heard on the transcripts, plus any other evidence the Court of Appeal "finds necessary to admit in the interests of justice": s. 672.73(1).
Alberta Securities Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Securities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-4, ss 11-38.	ODM is the Executive Director (ED): s. 17. ED may also refer a matter to the Alberta Securities Commission (ASC) for a decision: s. 30(1).	1. ASC may, on its own motion, review a decision of ED: s. 35(2), with notice to all affected parties: s. 37. 2. A decision of ED may be appealed to the ASC by a person directly affected by ED's decision: s. 35(1).	1. ASC's review must be within 30 days from the date of ED's decision: s. 35(2). 2. Within 30 days from the day on which written notice of the decision is served on the appellant: s. 36(1).	1. Silent 2. No, there is no stay unless the ASC grants one: s. 36(5).	Appeal from a decision of the ASC is to the Court of Appeal: s. 38(1). N.B. An order made under s. 144 of the Act concerning discretionary exemptions can not be appealed to the Court of Appeal.	30 days from the day the Commission sends notice of its decision to the person appealing the decision: s. 38(2).	Act is silent.	No.	No.
Alberta Securities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE ASC IS ODM	Cooperatives Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-28.1, ss. 1(7), 148, 229(2), 244(2), 336.	1. ASC is the ODM re whether a security is or is not part of a distribution to the public: s. 1(7). 2. ASC is the ODM in making exemption orders re soliciting proxies: s. 148, omissions from financial statements: s. 229(2), and dispensing with an audit committee: s. 244(2).	1. No apparent review/appeal process. 2. No internal review/appeal but an external appeal is available.	N/A	N/A	2. Appeal to Court of Appeal. Section 38 of the Securities Act applies: s. 336.	2. 30 days from the day ASC sends notice of its decision to the person appealing.	2. Act is silent.	2. No.	2. No.
Alberta Transportation Safety Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Traffic Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-6, Part 2, ss. 22-47.1.	1. The Alberta Transportation Safety Board (ATSB) is the ODM on initiation of a review by the ATSB, Minister, court or registrar re a person's ability or attitude respecting the operation of a motor vehicle: s.30. ATSB can disqualify person, order remedial education or treatment, prescribe terms and conditions on the licence and order use of an alcohol-sensing device: s. 31. 2. Registrar is ODM for all kinds of permits, disqualifications, suspensions, demerit points, seizures and immobilizations of vehicles, administrative penalties re commercial transport, decisions concerning driver training, driver examiners, vehicle inspection facilities and technicians, safety fitness certificates, etc.	1. Person can apply to ATSB to reconsider its decision. But once reconsidered, ATSB may refuse to do so again unless circumstances have substantially changed: s. 32. 2. Registrar's decisions may be appealed to the ATSB: s. 45. 3. Person can request that ATSB reconsider its appeal decision. But once reconsidered, person can't apply again unless there is a substantial change in circumstances: s. 46.	1. Silent. 2. Appeal must be commenced within 30 days of date of service of written notice of Registrar's decision or action: s. 45(2). 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2. An appeal is not a stay unless otherwise directed by the ATSB: s. 47.	1, 2 and 3. No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review for certiorari/mandamus may be sought if done so within 30 days of date of ATSB's decision or date received by person, whichever is later: s. 47.1(1)-(2). Standard of review for judicial review is patent unreasonableness: s. 47.1(3).
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-4, ss. 30.1, 30.2, 30.3.	ODM is Director who can order a person who contravenes the Act to pay an administrative penalty: s. 30.1	Appeal is to the ATSB: s. 30.2(1). The appeal is governed by the Traffic Safety Act, s. 41(1) and regs under that Act: s. 30.2(4).	Within 30 days after date of service of Director's order: s. 30.2(1).	No, appeal is not a stay unless the ATSB otherwise directs: s. 30.2(3).	No. Order of the ATSB is final: s. 30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Highways Development and Protection Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-8.5, ss. 55, 58.	ODM is the Minister, who can impose an administrative penalty: s. 55.	Person can appeal it to ATSB and have it dealt with under s 41 of the Traffic Safety Act: s. 58.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Railway (Alberta) Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-4, ss. 42-50.	1. ODM is Railway Administrator (RA) who gives approvals re construction, cancellations or suspensions of same, issues stop work orders, gives approvals re public railways and also can impose administrative penalties: s. 41. 2. Railway Safety Officer (RSO) can conduct inspections and issue orders.	1. Person affected by action of RA may apply to the ATSB for a review: s. 43(1). 2. RSO's orders, directions and actions may be reconsidered, on application, by RA (with a summary hearing or no hearing): s. 49. Then presumably the RA's decision can be reviewed by the ATSB. 3. ATSB may also review other matters under the Railway (Alberta) Act but only with ATSB's consent (i.e. leave is required): s. 43(2). 4. ATSB can also conduct a review on its own initiative or if the RA requests it: s. 44(3).	1. Within 30 days of the date the RA's action was taken: s. 43(1). 2. Silent 3. Silent 4. Silent	1-4. Silent	1. Appeal to Court of Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 48(1). Presumably also applies to ATSB appeals held under items 2-4.	Within 30 days of service of ATSB's decision: s. 48(2).	Silent	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 48(1).	No privative clause.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Used Oil Management Association	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, s. 175(jj)-(kk); Lubricating Oil Material Recycling and Management Regulation, Alta Reg 82/1997.	ODM is the Alberta Used Oil Management Association which issues registrations (granting, renewal, cancellation and suspension) of all suppliers and end users who import lubricating oil for their business use.	No.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Utilities Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 9-10, 29-30.	The Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) holds a hearing when a decision or order of the AUC "may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person": s. 9.	AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1), on most decisions of AUC except for those concerning administration fees: s. 72 and complaints about the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA): s. 58(4).	Leave to appeal must be sought within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2).	No automatic stay, unless the AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7).	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1).	Leave to appeal required: s. 29(1). No new evidence may be admitted on appeal: s. 29(11)(a). If the Court vacates or gives directions to vary, it must remit it back to AUC: s. 29(11)c) and AUC must rescind or vary as directed by the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court of Canada: s. 29(14). N.B.: There is also a blanket privative clause in s. 30 against all judicial review.
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 39-53, 58.	1. When the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA) is satisfied, following an investigation, that a breach, contravention or bad conduct has occurred in the electrical or natural gas markets, AUC must hold a hearing on the request of the MSA: ss. 39-53. 2. When a person makes a complaint to the AUC about the conduct of the MSA, AUC will hold a hearing: s. 58(1).	1. and 2. AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	1. and 2. Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	1. and 2. No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	1. Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1). 2. No appeal. AUC's decision is final: s. 58(4).	1. Within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2). 2. N/A	1. No automatic stay, unless AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7). 2. N/A	1. Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1). 2. N/A	1. Leave to appeal is necessary and see other provisions under GPA Entry, including blanket privative clause. 2. N/A
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	City Transportation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-14, s. 27(6).	If the city closes a means of access, it must compensate owners of adjacent land. If they can't reach agreement on amount, can apply to AUC to set the amount: s. 27(6).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, s. 26.	AUC hears complaints regarding the conduct of the Independent Systems Operator (ISO): s. 26.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			AUC's decision is final and may not be appealed under s. 29 of the AUC Act (i.e. the GPA Entry): s. 26(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Gas Utilities Act, R.S.A 2000, c. G-5.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of applications and complaints. It sets gas prices, investigates tolls, grants easements and rights of way, settles differences between gas utilities and municipalities, investigates gas utilities, etc.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Hydro and Electric Energy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-16.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of designations, approvals, permits, licences (including suspension and cancellation of same).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			S. 43 says a decision or order of the AUC under this Act is final and there is no appeal except as provided under the AUC Act. So see the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal. S. 1(2) says AUC's decision about applicability of definitions is final.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 30, 31(4), 45(3), 44, 602.14.	AUC must pre-approve certain agreements between municipality and public utilities re long term supply or other matters: ss. 30, 45(3). AUC can also settle disputes between municipal utilities and others: s. 44 On application of consumer or direct seller, AUC may make orders re distribution issues arising out of direct gas sales: s. 31(4). Disputes between Regional Service Commissions (RSC) or between RSC and municipal authorities re public utility matters may be submitted to AUC for an order: s. 602.14.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6, s. 55.	Specified types of parties in tariff disputes may apply to the AUC to fix the tariff or resolve disputes: s. 55.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Petroleum Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-10, s. 16(4).	Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission or owner/operator of crude oil storage facility may apply to AUC to set reasonable storage charges if they can't reach an agreement: s. 16(4).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Pipeline Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-15, s. 3.1(2), etc.	1. In regard to gas utility pipelines, AUC is the regulatory authority and ODM: s. 3.1(2). Most of this authority is simply stated, with no elaboration about reviews/appeals. 2. AUC has authority to issue, cancel or suspend any licence to construct or operate a gas utility pipeline: ss. 9-16. 3. AUC has all kinds of powers over alteration or relocation of gas utility pipelines and who has to pay for same: s. 33(1)-(2). Any disputes over the amount must be referred to the AUC: s. 33(3).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders. 2. In this area, AUC's decision "is final and there is no appeal": s. 15. 3. AUC's decision about amount is final: s. 33(3).			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply. 2. N/A 3. N/A				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Public Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-45, ss. 78, 78.1, 80, 89, 94, 99, etc.	AUC governs all public utilities (PU) and decides all their issues: ss. 78, 78.1, etc. It can investigate and set rates: ss. 80, 89. It must review every PU's books once every 3 years: s. 94. AUC is the licensing authority under provincial cabinet regulations (none exist): s. 99.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Small Power Research and Development Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-9, s. 4.	1. If a producer and public utility can't agree on terms of small power production contract, either party can apply to AUC to set terms: s. 4(4). 2. If the term of a small power production contract exceeds 10 years, AUC shall review and adjust the price for the succeeding years according to a formula: s. 4(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Water, Gas and Electric Companies Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-4, ss. 8(2) and 10(3).	1. AUC has jurisdiction to settle disputes between Telus and a company or municipality re electric transmission wires: s. 8(2). 2. Same jurisdiction about disputes re pipelines: s. 10(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			1. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 8(2). 2. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 10(3).				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, ss. 20, 21, 25.	ODM is the Independent Systems Operator (ISO) who makes decisions regarding rules and fees relating to the power pool: ss. 20(1) and 21.	A market participant may complain in writing to the AUC about an ISO rule or fee: s. 25(1).	Within 60 days after the day on which the market participant receives notice of the fee: s. 25(2).	No, making a complaint does not relieve the complainant of the obligation to pay the fee or comply with the rules: s. 25(5).	Act is silent so presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Gas Distribution Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-3, ss. 22, 27, 30	1. ODM is the "Chief Officer" (CO), a government official who decides matters re franchises: s. 22. 2. Varied ODMs plus disputatious parties: s. 27, and 3. Rural/municipal gas utilities who set tolls, rates and charges: s. 30.	1. AUC on appeal may only modify or reverse CO if satisfied CO has erred in law or improperly applied Act: s. 22(6). 2. Appeal to AUC, which mainly sets target dates for action by parties: s. 27. 3. Appeal to AUC, also includes complaints re lack of gas service: s. 30.	1. Within 30 days from date CO's decision was issued: s. 20(3). 2. Silent 3. Silent		Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, s. 43.	ODM is a municipal utility service which sets a charge, rate or toll.	It may be appealed to AUC: s. 43.			Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Natural Gas Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-1, ss. 3, 5; Natural Gas Marketing Regulation, Alta Reg 358/1986, ss. 7, 8	ODM is the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (APMC) which makes decisions re provision of services about gas contracts: Act, s. 3.	1. APMC itself shall review its decision if a buyer/seller files a statement of objection: Reg, s. 7. 2. Further appeal to the AUC: Act, s. 5; Reg, s. 8.	1. Silent 2. Within 60 days after date of APMC's review or notification of decision not to review: Reg, s. 8(2)(d).	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. N/A 2. Reg s. 8(6) says the AUC Act applies to appeals to the AUC so the GPA Entry provisions would apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council	Veterinary Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-2, ss. 11-12, 16-19, 27-28, 33, 34.1, 40.1-46, 65.1, 65.6.	REGN 1A. ODM is the Registration Committee for individuals: ss. 16-17. 1B. ODM is the Council for registration of corporations as permit holders: s. 19. 2. ODM is the Council concerning suspension pending hearings: s. 33(1). PRACTICE REVIEW ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may, with Council's approval, review the practice of a registered vet or permit holder: s. 11(1)(b). PRB can report to Council: s. 11(2) or it can make same orders as a Hearing Tribunal (HT): s. 11(4). PRB can conduct its own hearing or can refer the matter to the HT: s. 11(5) and (6).	REGN 1A. Review by Council: s. 18 1B. No. 2. No, but external application available: s. 33(2). PRACTICE REVIEW Appeal to Council as if PRB's decision were a decision of HT under Part 5 concerning discipline: s. 12. So this would lead to the same appeal structure to the courts also.	REGN 1A. Within 30 days of receiving notice of refusal/deferral: s. 18(3). PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 1A. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 1A. No. Silent. 1B. No. Silent. 2. Application to Queen's Bench for order staying suspension: s. 33(2). PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
		DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Complaints Review Committee (CRC), which may dismiss complaint if TVINE: s 28(4) or will send it to Hearing Tribunal (HT) for hearing. 3B. A Committee designated or established by Council, if a matter is referred to it by CRC which believes vet is incapacitated, may order physical/mental exam, submission to treatment, and cessation of practice while incapacitated: ss. 65.1(1), (2), (3), (5). 3C. Hearing Tribunal (HT) which hears conduct complaint and makes orders: ss. 40.1, 41.1	DISCIPLINE 3A. Review by Council: s. 34.1 3B. Appeal to Council: s. 65.1(7). Appeal conducted in accordance with s. 45. This may make further appeal to courts available. 3C. Appeal to Council: ss. 44, 45.	DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days of being notified of dismissal: s. 34.1(1). 3B. Within 7 days of receipt of the direction: s. 65.1(8). 3C. Within 30 days after date on which decision of HT given to investigated person: s. 44(2).	DISCIPLINE 3A. Silent. 3B. Silent. 3C. No. Decision of HT remains in effect unless Council, on application, stays it: s. 43.1(1). See external appeals for more info.	DISCIPLINE 3A. No. Silent. 3B. It is possible that Council's decision may be appealed to Court of Appeal: s. 65.1(7). 3C. Council's refusal of a stay may be defeated by applying to Queen's Bench for a stay of HT's decision: s. 43.1(3). 3C. Council's main decision may be appealed to Court of Appeal: ss. 45.1(1), 46.1	DISCIPLINE 3B/C. Within 30 days after date on which decision of Council given to investigated person: s. 45.1(2)	DISCIPLINE 3B/C. No. Decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 43.1(4).	DISCIPLINE 3B/C. No.	DISCIPLINE 3B/C. Appeal to Court of Appeal is on record: s. 46. No privative clause in Act. On application, Ombudsman may recommend that any body or official rehear and reconsider any of its decisions: s. 65.6
Animal Health Appeal Board	Animal Health Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-40.2, ss. 17, 32, 43, 46-50.	ODM is the Minister: ss. 17, 32 and 43. Specific decisions include those related to the terms and conditions of quarantines, surveillance and control zones, as well as licenses and compensation for loss of animals or costs of terms and conditions of orders: ss. 17, 32, 43, and 46(1).	Appeal is to the Animal Health Appeal Board: s. 46(1). The appeal is commenced by the person serving the notice of appeal on the Minister in the prescribed form: s. 46(2).	Within 30 days from the notification of the decision: s. 46(2).	There is no automatic stay, but there is a reinstatement (of licence) procedure: s. 50. This procedure is not automatic and involves filing an originating notice with the Queen's Bench for the Court to determine whether or not a licence is to be reinstated: s. 50(1).	Appeal is to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 49(1).	Within 30 days from the date the appellant receives notice of the decision: s. 49(2).	Silent.	Appeal to the Court may only be on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 49(2).	No.
APEGGA Appeal Board -and- ASET Joint Appeal Board [Counts as 2 separate tribunals]	Engineering, Geological and Geophysical Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-11, Parts 4, 5 and 8. N.B.: Both governing bodies use the same procedure except ASET has "Joint" bodies with APEGGA. ASET regulates technologists and APEGGA registers everyone else. So for ASET, read the names of all bodies as having "Joint" in front of it.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. ODM is the Board of Examiners (BE) which issues or refuses registration: ss. 22, 23, 31, 90.1, 90.3. 1B. ODM is the Council which issues or refuses permits for partnerships/corporations: ss. 24, 90.4. Council can also cancel for non-payment of fees: ss. 39-41, 91.3, 93(1). DISCIPLINE 2. Person complains to Registrar of unprofessional conduct or unskilled practice: ss. 43, 91.4, 94.4 (referred to from now on as "etc."). Complaint goes to Investigative Committee (IC) which investigates: ss. 47, etc. IC can terminate complaint if TVINE: s. 51, etc. If person admits misconduct or unskilled practice, IC can make order: s. 52, etc. Otherwise, complaint is forwarded to next ODM. 3. Council may suspend member during discipline process: s. 55. 4. Discipline Committee (DC) hears case: s. 52, etc. and makes order.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Appeal to Appeal Board: ss. 32, 91.2(4). 1B. No review/appeal. Silent. DISCIPLINE 2. If IC terminates complaint, complainant can appeal to Appeal Board: s. 51(3), etc. 3. No internal review/appeal but external appeal is available. 4. Appeal to Appeal Board: s. 67, etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Within 30 days after receiving refusal: ss. 32(4), 91.2(4). 1B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of termination: s. 51(3), etc. 3. N/A 4. Not more than 30 days after date of service of decision: s. 67(2)(c), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Silent. 1B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. Silent. 3. N/A 4. DC may order that its decision remain in effect pending all appeals and to overcome this, person must apply to Court of Appeal to stay the DC's order: ss. 66(1)-(2), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 2. No further external appeal. 3. Suspended member can apply to Queen's Bench for a stay: s. 55(2), etc. 4. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 70, etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. N/A 3. Silent. 4. Within 30 days from date of service of Appeal Board's decision: s. 70(3), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. No, but may apply to Court of Appeal for an order staying the Appeal Board's decision: s. 71, etc.	DISCIPLINE 4. No restricted grounds and no need for leave to appeal.	No privative clause
Apprenticeship and Industry Training Appeal Board	Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-41, ss. 21-22, 39-41, Part 4, ss. 43-49; Appeal Rules Regulation, Alta Reg 58/1999.	Minister is the ODM re issuance, suspension and cancellation of trade certificates and occupational certificates: Act, ss. 21-22, 36, 39-41, and the ODM re suspension and cancellation of contracts of apprenticeship: Act, ss. 39-41.	Person can appeal Minister's refusal to grant/register, cancellation or suspension of trade certificate, occupational certificate or contract of apprenticeship to an Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: Act, ss. 43 and 45. At any point in its proceedings, the Appeal Board can state a special case to the Queen's Bench on any question of law: Act, s. 47.	Within 30 days of receiving written notification of decision being appealed: Act, s. 44.	No.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench on question of law alone: Act, s. 48.	Within 30 days of receiving written notification of Appeal Board's decision: Act, s. 48.	No.	Yes, appeal can only be on question of law: Act, s. 48.	At any point in its proceedings, the Appeal Board can state a special case to the Queen's Bench on any question of law: Act, s. 47.
Arbitral Tribunals	Arbitration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-43, ss. 6, 44-48.	ODM is the arbitrator/arbitral tribunal (AT) which makes a decision.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench under certain conditions: --if the arbitration agreement (AA) provides for such an appeal on a question of law, fact OR mixed law/fact: s. 44(1). --if AA doesn't provide for an appeal on a question of law, court may still grant leave to appeal on a question of law if it is significant and important to the case: s. 44(2). But not if that question of law was expressly referred to the AT for decision: s. 44(3). 2. Further appeal to Court of Appeal with leave of that Court: s. 48.	1. Within 30 days after appellant receives the arbitral award: s. 46(1). 2. Silent. Court of Appeal rules would govern.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. Grounds may possibly be restricted by terms of AA or, if AA is silent, grounds are restricted to law alone plus a leave requirement: s. 44(1) and (2). 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 48.	Privative clause: s. 6.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Appeal Panels	Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act, S.A. 2006, c. A-45.1, ss. 3-5, 10; Applications and Appeals (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 89/2007, ss. 5-6.	ODM is a director designated by the Minister re all benefits: Act, ss. 3-5.	Appeal is to an Appeal Panel appointed by the Minister: Act, s. 10(1)-(2). But certain decisions are not subject to appeal: Reg, s. 6.	Within 30 days of being notified of the decision: Act, s. 10(2).	No. Act/Regs are silent.	No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 10(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	An Appeal Panel can only exercise the same authority as a director in making decisions: Reg, s. 5(1). If an appeal is abandoned, the Appeal Panel must confirm the decision being appealed: Reg, s. 5(2).
Attendance Board	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, ss. 15, 126-130.	The School Board that operates or supervises the school in which the student is enrolled refers the matter to the Attendance Board: s.15. The Attendance Board hears the matter in a quorum or panel: s.130.	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, s.661.3; Automobile Insurance Premiums Regulation, Alta Reg 124/2004, ss. 13-18; Automobile Insurance Premiums Regulation Arbitration Proceedings Rules, Alta Reg 71/2005; Arbitration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-43, ss. 1(3), 44, 46, 48.	Where disputes arise about premiums, refusal to insure, adverse contractual action or fault and mediation does not resolve the issue, the Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee may refer the matter to arbitration: AIPR Reg, s. 17. The Committee has a roster of arbitrators to choose from. The chosen arbitrator or 3-person panel of arbitrators is the actual ODM. The arbitration is governed by the Arbitration Act, as modified by these automobile insurance regs and rules: AIPR Reg, s. 17(5). N.B.: The authority of the Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee to refer a matter to arbitration is exercised by the Automobile Insurance Rate Board of Alberta.	No	N/A	N/A	1. Because the Automobile Insurance enactments are silent about any appeal, there can be an appeal to the Queen's Bench only on a question of law and by leave of the court: Arbitration Act, ss. 1(3) and 44(2). But if that question of law was itself expressly referred to the arbitral tribunal for decision, there is no appeal: s. 44(3). 2. Further appeal to Court of Appeal with leave of that court: Arbitration Act, s. 48.	1. Within 30 days of decision being received: Arbitration Act, s. 46. 2. Silent. Court of Appeal Rules would govern.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. Yes, see notes under External Appeals. 2. Leave is required.	Privative clause: Arbitration Act, s. 6.
Bee Appeal Panels	Bee Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-2, ss. 7, 8, 11; Bee Regulation, Alta Reg 194/2003, s. 6.	ODM is an Apiculture Inspector who identifies illegal, diseased or problem bees and serves an order: Act, ss. 7 and 8.	An order can be appealed by filing a notice with the Minister: Act, s. 11(1). The Minister will then appoint a Bee Appeal Panel of 3-5 members to hear the case: Reg, s.6.	Within 5 working days: Act, s. 11(1).	Silent	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beverage Container Management Board	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12 s. 175(o)-(v),(jj)-(kk); Beverage Container Recycling Regulation, Alta Reg 101/1997, s. 18, Beverage Container Management Board Administration Compliance Bylaw, as approved by the Board February 4, 2009, arts. 2.3, 3; Beverage Container Management Board Fee Bylaw, as approved by the Board November 20, 1997 (last amended December 2, 2009), art. 2-6.	The Beverage Container Management Board (BCMB) delivers a notice of a fee to be levied: Administrative Bylaw, art. 2.3, on a manufacturer, depot operator or collection systems agent: Fee Bylaw, art. 6(3). The fees are punitive for failing to follow the bylaws and regulations: Administrative Bylaw, Schedule.	The levied fee can be appealed to a subcommittee of the BCMB: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.1.	Within 30 days of the notice being delivered: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.1.	No. In order to appeal the fee, it must be paid to the BCMB but that fee will be held in escrow: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.3.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors of Public Post-Secondary Institutions N.B.: There are 21 such Boards of Governors in Alberta.	Post-secondary Learning Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-19.5, ss. 31(1)(a), 64(a).	1. In universities, the General Faculties Council may discipline students (fines, suspension, expulsion): s. 31(1)(a). 2. In public colleges, technical institutes and the Banff Centre, their Board of Governors may discipline students (fines, suspension, expulsion): s. 64(a).	1. Right of appeal to the University's Board of Governors: s. 31(1)(a). 2. No appeal mentioned in Act.	1. Act and Regs are silent. 2. N/A	1. Act and Regs are silent. 2. N/A	1. No. Act is silent. 2. N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Reference N.B.: This process covers ALL teachers.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, ss. 131-143; Practice Review of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 11/2010, s. 10.	ODM is a School Board which orders termination of employment, suspension of a teacher, termination of a designation or refusal to allow the teacher to terminate the contract: Act, s. 132. The School Board must also inform the Registrar in writing as to suspensions, terminations, etc. of teachers: Act, s. 109.	Appeal to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 132(2).	21 days from receipt of notice of termination, suspension or refusal to give approval. Notice of Appeal must be served on the Minister who then refers it to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 133(3)-(4).	For discipline purposes, the Registrar cannot take any action until appeal decisions are rendered or until the time for commencing appeals is over: Reg, s. 10(2)-(3).	Appeal to the Court of Appeal: Act, s. 143(1).	Not more than 30 days after the Board of Reference's order is filed in Queen's Bench for enforcement purposes: Act, s. 143(2).	For discipline purposes, the Registrar cannot take any action until appeal decisions are rendered or until the time for commencing appeals is over: Reg, s. 10 (2)-(3).		Among its other powers of disposition, the Court of Appeal may refer the matter back to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 143(5)(c) or it may direct a new trial of mixed questions of law and fact before the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 143(5)(d).
Cemeteries Appeal Board	Cemeteries Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-3, ss. 51-52.	ODM is the Director who makes the initial decision regarding licence renewals, refusals and acceptances, conditions on licences and suspensions or cancellation of licences: s. 51.	Appeal to the Appeal Board: s.52(1).	Within 30 days after being notified of the Director's decision: s. 52(2).	Silent	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 52(10).	Within 30 days after being notified of Appeal Board's decision: s. 52(10).	Silent	No.	No.
Certification Appeal Committee N.B.: This process covers ALL teachers.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 39(3); Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999, ss.19-22.	ODM is the Registrar who decides whether or not a candidate will get a certificate allowing them to teach in Alberta: Reg., s. 19(1).	Appeal to the Certification Appeal Committee: Reg., s. 19(1).	Not more than 30 days after the date on which the Registrar rendered the decision: Reg., s. 19(2).	Silent	No. The decision of the Certification Appeal Committee is final: Reg., s. 22.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Child Care Licensing Appeal Panel	Child Care Licensing Act, S.A. 2007, c. C-10.5, ss. 5, 11, 19-21; Child Care Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 143/2008, s.19(2) and Schedule 7.	ODM is the Director who issues or refuses licences for child care facilities or program: Act, s. 5.	Appeal to the Child Care Licensing Appeal Panel, which may confirm, vary or rescind a decision of the Director: Act, s. 20. This may include varying the provisions of the licence, imposing conditions on a licence, suspending a licence and issuing a probationary licence, reinstating a licence or cancelling a licence: Act, s. 21(1).	Within 30 days after the day on which the appellant was notified of the Director's decision: Act, s. 21(3).	No. A cancellation of a licence stays in effect pending the outcome of the appeal: Act, s. 21(2).	No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 20(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Appeal Panel	Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-12, ss.118-120.1; Court Rules and Forms Regulation, Alta Reg 39/2002, s. 5.9; Residential Facilities Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 161/2004, s. 31.3.	ODM is the Director who can make a variety of decisions regarding a child's residence, access to a child, financial support and whether or not a residential facility may have a licence to operate: Act, s. 120(2).	1. The Applicant may first request that the Director review the decision: Act, s. 117.1. 2.The Director's decision may then be appealed to the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Appeal Panel: Act, ss. 119-120. Decisions of the Director that may be appealed to this Appeal Panel include issues regarding the licences of residential facilities, child placement in residential facilities, access to a child, issues around financial support, and contraventions of regulations. Act, s. 120(2)and Residential Facilities Licensing Regulation, s. 31.3.	1. Within 30 days of the decision: Act, s. 117.1(1). 2. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of or a copy of the Director's decision: Act, s. 120(3).	Silent	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 120.1(1). The only exception to this are decisions about residential facilities licensing, which may not appealed to the Court: Act, ss. 120(5) and 120.1(1).	Within 45 days after the date on which the decision being appealed was made: Court Rules and Forms Regulation, s. 5.9(2).	No, but appellant may apply to the Court for an order staying the Appeal Panel's decision: Act, s. 120.2(3).	No.	No.
Civil Enforcement Appeal Panel	Civil Enforcement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-15, ss. 9(7), 10(1); Civil Enforcement Regulation, Alta Reg 276/1995, ss. 22-31.	ODM is the Sheriff who decides re the appropriateness of the applicant for appointment to the position of bailiff or whether such appointment should be continued or ended or suspended: Reg, s.22. When a Sheriff denies an application or cancels or suspends an appointment, the applicant must be notified: Reg, s. 27.	1. The applicant may request that the Sheriff review the decision. The Sheriff will consider any additional information provided, review their original reasons and notify the person who requested the review by registered mail of their decision: Reg, s. 28(1) and (3). 2. The reviewed decision can then be appealed to the Civil Enforcement Appeal Panel: Reg, s. 29(1). The Appeal Panel can confirm, reverse or vary the decision of the Sheriff and make any decision that the Sheriff was allowed to make in the first place: Reg. s. 29(4).	1. Not later than 30 days from the day the Sheriff sent notification of the original decision: Reg, s. 28(1)-(2). 2.Not later than 15 days from the day notice of the review decision was given: Reg, s. 29(1).	1 and 2. No. When the applicant's appointment as a bailiff is suspended or cancelled, that person must return their bailiff identification and not carry out any of the duties or functions of a bailiff: Reg, s. 31(1).	No. Act and Regs are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Classification Appeal Board	Public Service Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-42, s. 12; Public Service Employment Regulation (exempted from publication by the Regulations Act Regulation, Alta Reg 288/1999, s. 17(1)(i), under the Regulations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-14, s. 8(1)(g)); Ministerial Order No. 3/1998, including amendments up to November/2009, ss. 20-25 (online: http://www.chr.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=legreg/pser/titlepage&cf=819).	A non-management employee may submit a job description for job reclassification to a deputy head or (if necessary) to the Public Service Commissioner: Reg, s. 22(1). The deputy head must respond within 60 working days from the day of the request: Reg, s. 22(2); the Public Service Commissioner has 30 working days from the receipt of the request from the Human Resources Department to respond to the request: Reg, s. 22(3).	1. The employee may also request the Human Resources Director undertake a departmental review of the job classification and send written notice of the results to the employee within 20 working days: Reg, s. 25(1). 2. The departmental review can then be appealed to the Classification Appeal Board (CAB): Reg, s. 25(2). The CAB has 60 days to render a decision and if a decision has not been rendered within 60 working days then the employee has 30 working days to submit and appeal for departmental review (and if they do not the appeal is considered abandoned): Reg, s. 25(3).	1. Within 5 working days of receipt of the written notice of classification: Reg, s. 25(1). 2. The employee has 15 working days from the date of the receipt of the departmental review: Reg, s. 25(2).	1. Silent 2. Silent	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
College of Physical Therapists of Alberta Council	Physical Therapy Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-14, ss. 14-15, 32-33, 37, 40, 42, 43, 53, 58-60, 62, 64. N.B.: Physical Therapists will eventually be governed by Schedule 20 of the Health Professions Act. That Schedule was unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	REGN ODM is the Registration Committee which may approve, refuse, defer application for registration: s. 14 PRACTICE REVIEW ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may review the practice of a physical therapist. PRB has the same powers and procedure as the Discipline Committee (DC): s. 32(1)(b). However, it the Council (on the recommendation of the PRB) which suspends the certificate if PRB sends the matter to the DC: s. 32(2). DISCIPLINE 1A. ODM is the Registrar (R) to whom complaint is made: s. 37. Following preliminary investigation, R will either refer the matter to DC or will direct no further action due to TVINE: s. 40. 1B. ODC is the President of the College who may suspend certificate pending outcome of discipline proceedings: s. 43(1). 1C. ODM is the DC which holds hearing and makes orders: s. 53. DC may rehear matter if new evidence arises: s. 58.	REGN May request review by Council: s. 15(3). PRACTICE REVIEW See DISCIPLINE procedure. May apply to Queen's Bench to stay the certificate suspension: s. 33(3). DISCIPLINE 1A. May appeal to DC: s. 42. 1B. May apply to Queen's Bench for order staying suspension: s. 43(2). 1C. Appeal to Council: s. 60	REGN Within 30 days after receiving notice of actual/deemed refusal: s. 15(3). DISCIPLINE: 1A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of R's decision: s. 42. 1B. Silent. 1C. Within 30 days after date of service of DC's decision: s. 60(3).	REGN Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. Silent 1B. Silent 1C. No. Decision of DC remains in effect pending appeal to Council unless the Council, on application, stays it: s. 59(1).	REGN No. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See DISCIPLINE procedure. DISCIPLINE 1A. No. 1B. No. 1C. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 62.	DISCIPLINE 1C. Within 30 days from date of service of Council's decision: s. 62(2).	DISCIPLINE 1C. No. Decision of Council remains in effect unless Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 59(2).	DISCIPLINE 1C. No. Appeal is on the record: s. 64.	No privative clause
Construction Industry Disputes Resolution Tribunal	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 189-192.	In the General Construction Industry, when 75% of a labour agreement has had its divisions ratified and only 25% remains, then on the request of one of the parties or on the Minister's own motion, the Minister shall refer the remaining items to the Construction Industry Disputes Resolution Tribunal: s. 189(1). The Disputes Resolution Tribunal makes an award when the dispute is not settled by agreement: s. 190(2).	No.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consulting Engineers of Alberta Board	Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-26, ss. 8, 11, 12, 13.	ODM is the Registrar who issues registrations as member, renewals, cancellations: ss. 8, 11, 12. N.B.: Unlike most professional regulation statutes, there are no provisions in this Act for practice review or disciplinary action. These are the matters that usually have a court appeal provided for them.	Can request review by Consulting Engineers of Alberta Board: s. 13(1)-(2).	Within 30 days after receiving notice of refusal or cancellation: ss. 13(1)-(2).	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause.
Corrections Appeal Adjudicators	Corrections Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-29, ss. 15, 15.1-15.3.	ODM is a Hearing Adjudicator appointed by Minister to conduct inmates disciplinary hearings under s. 15.	Appeal to Appeal Adjudicators appointed by Minister: s. 15.1	Within 7 calendar days of the decision: s 15.2(3) and (4).	No. Silent.	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	May apply for judicial review under the Rules of Court: s. 15.3.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Credit Union Review Board	Credit Union Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-32, ss. 208-216.	ODM is the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation or the Minister: ss. 209 and 2 11. Both have a relatively broad range of issues which they can decide, from issues regarding incorporation and amalgamation, to liquidation and disposal of investments: s. 211.	Decisions of the Corporation and the Minister may reviewed by the Review Board: s. 211. Once the notice of objection is served, the Minister then has 30 days to decide to reverse the decision or to appoint a review board: s. 211(2). A party can waive their right to a review and may instead appeal directly to the Queen's Bench: s. 213. See procedure under External Appeals.	Within 30 days of receipt of the original decision statement: s. 212(1)-(2).	An appeal or objection does not automatically operate as a stay: s. 216(1). Stays are granted at the discretion of the Review Board and are only available for certain judgments: s. 216(2).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 214(1). The court can rescind, vary or confirm the decision of the Review Board: s. 214(4). The is no right to appeal to the Court on issues involving incorporation applications or decisions which have been previously rescinded or varied: s. 215.	Within 30 days of the original decision, the decision to waive review or expiration of the expiry period: s. 214(2)(a) or within 60 days where the Review Board fails to render a decision: s. 214(2)(b). The Court may extend the time period but not beyond 90 days: s. 214(2).	No, there is not an automatic stay: s. 216(1). Stays are only available at the discretion of the Court and only when dealing with certain issues: s. 216(2).	No.	No.
Criminal Injuries Review Board	Victims of Crime Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-3, ss.7-7.1, 14-14.1; Victims of Crime Regulation, Alta Reg 63/2004, ss.10-11.	ODM is the Director who makes a number of determinations including who can get compensation as a victim of a crime and the amount of that compensation: Act, ss. 12-13 and 15.	Review by the Review Board (RB): Act, s. 14(1). The Chair of the RB may refuse an application for review if it is TVINE: Act, s. 14(3). The RB may confirm, rescind or vary a decision of the Director: Act, s. 6.	Not later than 30 days after the receipt of a copy of the Director's decision: Act, s. 14(1).	Silent	An applicant can appeal to the Court of Appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction: Act, s. 14.1(1). However, the Minister cannot appeal the decisions of the RB, but can seek judicial review in limited circumstances (specifically relating to dismissals of applications and decisions to deny financial benefits): Act, s. 14(10).	No later than 30 days after the receipt of the RB's decision: Act, s. 14.1(2).	Silent	Yes, appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 14.1(1).	Minister may seek limited judicial appeal only: Act, s. 14(10).
Dairy Industry Review Body	Dairy Industry Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-2, ss. 4-7, 14-16, 23.	ODM is the Director who issues, refuses, suspends or cancels various licences: ss. 4-7, or an Inspector who issues various stop orders or prohibitions: ss. 14, 16, 18.	May apply to Minister for a review: s. 23(1). Minister will direct the Director to review the matter or will appoint one or more persons to hold a hearing: s. 23(2).	Silent.	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause.
Director of Law Enforcement	Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act, S.A. 2007, c. S-0.5, ss. 43-57. The Director of Law Enforcement is appointed under the Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-17, s. 8.	1. ODM is Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) who makes these types of orders: --Designation of a fortified building as a threat to public safety: s. 43. --Removal Order re a designated fortified building to order that specified fortifications be removed by a specified time: s. 44. --Closure Order against the building if the fortifications are not removed: s. 45. 2. ODM is the Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) who issues a Certificate for any costs incurred by DLE in removing fortifications, etc. This is filed in Queen's Bench for enforcement: s. 56.	1. No. 2. Owner may request DLE to reconsider the amount: s. 56(5).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after service of certificate: s. 56(5).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. A Removal Order may be appealed to Queen's Bench: s. 48(1). There is no appeal of a Closure Order: s. 52. And apparently no appeal of a Designation Order either: silent. There is no further appeal of a Removal Order to the Court of Appeal: s. 50. 2. Owner may appeal the amount to the Queen's Bench either after or instead of asking DLE to reconsider: s. 57.	1. Must file and serve within 14 days after service of removal order: s. 48(2). 2. Either within 30 days after service of DLE's Certificate: s. 57(1)(a) or within 30 days after DLE has notified owner of his reconsidered decision: s. 57(1)(b).	1. Yes. Appeal automatically stays DLE's removal order: s. 51 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. Appeal takes the form of a hearing with evidence: s. 48(4). 2. No. N.B.: No privative clause in Act.
Director of Law Enforcement	Security Services and Investigators Act, S.A. 2008, c. S-4.7, ss. 13-22, 23-29. The Director of Law Enforcement is appointed under the Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-17, s. 8.	LICENSING ODM is the Registrar (R) who issues, refuses, suspends or cancels various kinds of individual and business licences concerning security services and investigators: ss. 13-22. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES ODM is a security service employer who receives a complaint, which must be made within 90 days of occurrence: s. 25. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – BUSINESS LICENSEE ODM is the R who receives a complaint: s. 28.	LICENSING May request Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) review R's refusal: s. 23. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1. May request review of any employer's decision by R: s. 26. 2. May request review of any of R's decisions by DLE: s. 27. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – BUSINESS LICENSEE May request review of R's decision by DLE: s. 29.	LICENSING Within 30 days from date of being advised in writing of R's decision: s. 23(1). COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of employer's disposition: s. 26(1). 2. Within 30 days from date of being notified of R's decision: s. 27(1). COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – BUSINESS LICENSEE Within 30 days from date notified of R's decision: s. 29(1).	LICENSING Silent. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1 and 2. Silent. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – BUSINESS LICENSEE Silent.	LICENSING No. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1 and 2. No. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE – BUSINESS LICENSEE No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Director of Private Vocational Training	Private Vocational Training Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-24, ss. 13-13, 17, 20.	1. ODM is the Director who issues, suspends, cancels licences to operate vocational schools: ss. 12-13, 17. 2. ODM is the Director who issues stop orders: s. 20(1).	1 and 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. No. 2. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 20(4).	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days after service of stop order: s. 20(4).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. N/A 2. No.	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Director of Vital Statistics	Vital Statistics Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-4, ss. 23, 33.	ODM is the Director of Vital Statistics (DVS) who: 1. Refuses to register a birth, death, stillbirth or marriage: s. 33(1). 2. Refuses an application for a certificate or search: s. 33(3). 3. Makes an order re a fraudulent registration and cancels all certificates relating to it: s. 23.	No.	N/A	N/A	1 and 2. Application to Queen's Bench for an order directing DVS to act: s. 33(1) and (3). Essentially the same as judicial review resulting in mandamus. 3. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 33(4).	1 and 2. Within one year of refusal: s. 33(1) and (3). 3. "Within one year afterwards": s. 33(4). Order of judge is "final and binding on the Director" so presumably no further appeal is possible: s. 33(4).	1, 2 and 3. Silent.	1, 2 and 3. No.	No privative clause in Act.
Drainage Council	Drainage Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-16.	1. Minister can establish or dissolve Drainage Districts: ss. 8(1) and 11 (1). 2. Board of Trustees (BT) of a Drainage District determines refunds: s.9. Minister may also refer decision regarding the establishment or dissolution of a drainage district to the BT: s. 10(4). BT also has various powers re drainage works: s. 30(1) and assessments: s. 38.	1. No. Act is silent. 2A. Any complaint about the assessment roll is heard by the Drainage Council (DC): s. 46. 2B(a). A ratepayer affected by any bylaw, resolution or direction of the BT may request that the BT review it: s. 64. 2B(b). Ratepayer may appeal BT's review decision to the DC: s. 65.	1. N/A 2A. Silent. 2B(a). Within 60 days from the date of passage or notification, as the case may be: s. 64(1). 2B(b). Within 60 days from the day that the ratepayer was either notified of the BT's decision or is "advised or deemed to have been advised that the board of trustees has declined to conduct a review: s. 65(3).	Silent in all instances.	Act is silent in all instances. No external appeals.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A There is no privative clause in the Act.
Emergency Health Services Appeal Panel	Emergency Health Services Act, S.A. 2008, c. E-6.6, s. 8, Parts 3 and 6; Emergency Health Services (Interim) Regulation, Alta Reg 76/2009, ss. 14-15; Licensing and Ambulance Maintenance Regulation, Alta Reg 46/1999, ss. 2-7.	1. For licensing of ambulance operators, ODM is the Registrar (R): Act, ss. 8-12. 2. For complaints about ambulance operators, ODM is the Registrar (R): EHS Interim Reg, ss. 14-15.	1. R's decision re licensing can be appealed to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister: Act, ss. 33-34. 2. For complaints, there is no special provision for appeal from the R's investigation and decision. But since that decision will cause action to be taken against the operator's licence by the R, then THAT action becomes appealable under Part 6 of the Act to the Appeal Panel.	1. Within 20 days of R's decision, advice of decision or notice or within 60 days of making application for licence if R is silent on outcome: Act, s. 33.	1. No. If the R's original decision was to revoke, suspend or impose terms and conditions, the operator may apply to Queen's Bench (on 2 days notice) for stay: Act, s. 13.	1. No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s 36(2).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment Standards Code Umpires	Employment Standards Code, R.S.A. 2000, c.E-9, Part 3, ss. 68-108.	1. ODM is an Officer (O). O can make a "single employer declaration": s. 80. O also decides various complaints which employee may bring: ss. 82-85. 2. ODM is the Director (D). O must refer complaint to D if the employee was suspended, terminated, or laid off: s. 86.	1. Single employer declarations are appealable to an Umpire (U): s. 80(3). Certain complaints are appealable to the D and others are appealable to U: ss. 85 and 88. 2. Some of D's decisions may be appealed to U: s. 89(4), but other decisions (whether as ODM or on appeal) are not appealable: s. 89(6).	Appeal to Director: Within 21 days from the date employee is served with the notice of a decision: s. 88(1). Appeal to Umpire: Within 21 days after the date of service on the appellant of a copy of order being appealed from: s. 95(2).	Silent	There is no appeal of an Umpire's award: s. 107(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A No privative clause in the Act.
Energy Resources Conservation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Energy Resources Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.E-10, ss. 21-26, 39-42, 49.	In making decisions and orders, ERCB need not hold hearing unless its decision may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person: s. 26.	1. ERCB may review, rescind, change, alter or vary an order or direction made by it, or rehear the application: s. 39. 2. If ERCB makes an ex parte order, a person affected by it may apply for a hearing: s. 40(1).	1. If the person seeking the review did not receive notice of original hearing, the application for review is to be brought within 30 days of making of original decision: s. 40(2). 2. Within 30 days after the making of the decision or order: s. 40(1).	1. and 2. No automatic stay, but individual can request the Board to suspend the decision pending the hearing/review: s. 40(4).	Appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of jurisdiction or law only: s. 41.	Within 30 days from the day that the order or decision was made: s. 41(2).	No automatic stay unless ERCB orders (applies to both Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada appeals): s. 41(3)	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 41(1)	Appeal is on record: s. 41(6) and the ERCB is not liable for costs: s. 41(9). Privative clause in s. 42 purports to create a total ban on all judicial review.
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Coal Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-17.	1. ERCB is ODM for all kinds of approvals, permits, cancellations, suspensions, permissions, consents, etc. ERCB exercises independent jurisdiction except for large coal mines/processing plants or use of coal in industrial developments, where any ERCB decision requires pre-authorization of provincial cabinet: ss. 21, 24, 29. 2. ERCB decision about whether a statutory definition is applicable is final: s. 1(2).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and decisions. 2. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and decisions.			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s. 1(2).				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Gas Resources Preservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-4.	ERCB is ostensibly the ODM re permits (including terms, conditions, suspension) but the approval of provincial cabinet or Minister is needed for everything except the most minor cases: ss. 2, 4, 6, 7, 11.	1. Provincial cabinet can direct the ERCB to reconsider a permit: s. 14. 2. Section 16 says ERCB has all the powers granted to it under ERC Act so presumably GPA Entry applies.			Presumably the GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies but this is unclear, given cabinet's control of the approval process.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Mines and Minerals Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-17, s. 123(1).	Authority under this Act is tightly held by the *provincial cabinet* and Minister. But ERCB is given 2 small items of ODM authority concerning the Post-closure Stewardship Fund related to carbon capture: (1) to designate wells as orphan wells and (2) to deem a non-existent, absconded or broke lessee to be "a defaulting working interest participant" which means they will NOT be released from liability: Act, s. 123(1).	Silent. Would GPA Entry apply?			Silent. Would GPA Entry apply?				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6.	1. ERCB is ODM re all kinds of orders and decisions concerning wells, facilities, penalties, etc. 2. ERCB issues licences for drilling, operating facilities, etc.: s. 18. ERCB can also suspend or cancel a licence: s. 25 or transfer or amend it: ss. 24, 26. 3. ERCB may, by order, designate a field, pool, area or zone. Any disputes arising out of the application of this designation shall be referred to the ERCB: s. 33. 4. ERCB approves various schemes for many aspects of oil and gas production: s. 39. 5. In ordering a shut down or closure of a well or facility, the ERCB may hold an inquiry (or must hold one, on request of licensee or approval holder): ss. 44, 45.	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and directions. 2. Act is silent re appeals except in regard to ERCB's decision to issue a licence. If ERCB refuses a licence, the provincial cabinet, in its discretion, may review the application and direct the ERCB to issue the licence: s. 18. For cancellations, etc. presumably the GPA Entry procedure applies. 3. The ERCB's decision here is final: s. 33(2). 4. Presumably GPA Entry applies re ERCB's ability to review its own decisions and orders. 5. Presumably ditto.	1. Silent 2. Silent 3. N/A 4. Silent 5. Silent	1. Silent 2. Silent 3. N/A 4. Silent 5. Holding an inquiry does not operate as an automatic stay and the well or facility must remain closed pending the result of the inquiry: s. 45(3).	1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 3. N/A 4. Unclear. See privative clause in s. 40 -- does it preclude appeal as well? 5. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry re appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				4. Private clause in s. 40 applies specifically to these decisions under s. 39 -- the ERCB shall not be prevented or restrained by an injunction, judgment or order of court.
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Oil Sands Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-7.	1. ERCB is ODM for all kinds of approvals, permits, cancellations, suspensions, etc. but except for small matters, any ERCB decision requires pre-authorization of provincial cabinet. 2. ERCB has independent say over the applicability of definitions and its decision is final: s. 1(2).	1. Given cabinet's control, unclear to what extent GPA Entry procedure will apply. Section 5 of Act says ERCB has exclusive jurisdiction to examine, inquire into, hear and determine all matters, except as otherwise provided in this or any other Act. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s. 1(2).			1. Unclear, for same reasons expressed under Internal Reviews/Appeals. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s 1(2).				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Pipeline Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-15.	1. ERCB is the regulatory authority and ODM concerning everything to do with most pipelines. Most of its authority is simply stated, with no elaboration about review/appeals. 2. ERCB has authority to issue, cancel or suspend any licence to construct or operate a pipeline: ss. 9-16. 3. ERCB has all kinds of powers over alteration or relocation of pipelines and who has to pay for same: s. 33(1)-(2). Any disputes over the amount must be referred to the ERCB: s. 33(3).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and directions. 2. In this area, decision of the ERCB is "final and there is no appeal": s. 15. 3. ERCB's decision about amount is final: s. 33(3).			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. N/A 3. N/A				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Rural Electrification Loan Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-19, s. 34.	ERCB may direct in which order construction works are to be done, where an electric power company has an agreement with 2 or more associations in receipt of loans under the Act: s. 34.	Silent. GPA Entry may apply.			Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Rural Electrification Long-term Financing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-20, s. 35.	ERCB may direct in which order construction works are to be done, where a power company has an agreement with 2 or more associations in receipt of loans under the Act: s. 35.	Silent. GPA Entry may apply.			Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Turner Valley Unit Operations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-9.	ERCB may make various orders establishing and providing the details of a "unit operation": ss. 3-5 etc.	An order under the Act is final and there is no appeal from it: s. 19. ERCB could probably review its own order, however, under the GPA Entry provision.			An order under the Act is final and there is no appeal from it: s. 19.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6, ss. 68-77; Oil and Gas Conservation Regulation, Alta Reg 151/1971, ss. 16.510 -16.541.	Every year, the ERCB sets a levy applicable to different classes of wells, facilities and unreclaimed sites: Act, s. 73(1). These monies go to the Orphan Fund to pay for reclamation of abandoned wells. The notice of levy is sent to every licensee: Act, s. 75.	A person to whom a levy notice is given may appeal to the ERCB on the grounds that he is not the licensee of the well or facility or unreclaimed site in question, or that the levy is incorrect: Act, s. 76(1). The ERCB shall hear and determine the appeal in accordance with the regulations: Act, s. 76(2).	Not later than 30 days from the mailing date shown on the notice of levy: Reg, s. 16.540(1).	Silent	Act and Reg are silent. Since appeal must be dealt with in accordance with the regulation, perhaps this forecloses any further appeal to Court of Appeal as provided in the GPA Entry.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12.	1A. ODM is the Director who issues certificates of qualification: ss. 80-83, enforcement orders under various sections, environmental protection orders (EPOs), reclamation certificates: ss. 138-145, administrative penalties, remediation certificates: ss. 117-118. 1B. ODM is an Inspector, who can also issue EPOs, reclamation certificates and remediation certificates. 1C. ODM is the Director who issues approvals, refuses to issue, amends, puts conditions on, suspends or cancels approvals: ss. 68, 70. For these approvals, a certificate of variance can be sought later from the Minister: ss. 77-78. This is not an appeal or review per se, but variance power does not lie with Director. Other than this, the same appeal procedures apply to these approvals as well.	1. Appeal is to Environmental Appeals Board (EAB): s. 91(1)-(3). 2. EAB can reconsider, vary or revoke any decision, order, recommendation, ruling, etc. made by it: s. 101. 3. In most matters, EAB's decision takes the form of recommendations to the Minister: s. 99. (Exceptions are for matters like administrative penalties.) It is the Minister who really makes the final decision, although technically it is not an appeal: s. 100.	1. Depends on type of order being appealed: not later than 7 days after receipt of enforcement order or EPO; not later than 1 year after receipt of reclamation certificate; all other cases = not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of decision: s. 91(4). 2. Silent. 3. N/A. Minister acts on report. Technically not an appeal.	1. No, appeal is not an automatic stay unless EAB grants it. There can never be a stay of a water management order: s. 97(1)-(4). 2. Silent. 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. No.	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. Total privative clause against judicial review of EAB and Minister: s. 102.
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Climate Change and Emissions Management Act, S.A. 2003, c. C-16.7, ss. 11, 29, 38, 42.	ODM is the Director who can issue a compliance order: s. 29, or levy an administrative penalty: s. 38.	Both types of orders can be appealed to the EAB: s. 42(1). The Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (GPA Entry) applies to these appeals: s. 42(4)-(7).	For a compliance order: not later than 7 days after receipt of order: s. 42(2)(a). For an administrative penalty: not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of penalty: s. 42(2)(b).	No: See GPA Entry. Stay must be specifically granted.	No. See GPA Entry.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10, Schedule 5 (Environmental Matters), ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Minister who issues an enforcement order to stop activity or contravention re a Restricted Development Area of a Water Conservation Area: s. 5.	Appeal to EAB: s. 6(1).	Not later than 7 days after receipt of copy of enforcement order: s. 6(2).	No: s. 6(3). However, the Minister may grant a stay pending appeal: s. 6(4)-(5).	No. See GPA Entry.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Water Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3, ss. 34, 114-117.	Various ODMs whose orders may be appealed: s. 115(1) – Director -- re **approvals, preliminary certificates, licences**, declaration that water diversion must cease, enforcement order, water management order, admin penalty, **transfer of an allocation of water**. Inspector -- re water management order. Minister -- takeover of works/undertaking, order re use of another person's works.	1. The Minister has veto power over Director's orders **in bold** and if the Minister vetoes something, there is no appeal: s. 115(2). But if Minister doesn't, then the D's decision is appealable. 2. Appeal to the EAB: s. 115(1).	1. N/A 2. For a water management order, enforcement order or notice of decision re approval: not later than 7 days after receipt: s. 116(1). In any other case, not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of decision: s. 116(1).	1. N/A 2. No. See GPA Entry.	1. N/A 2. No. See GPA Entry.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. N/A 2. Privative clause. See GPA Entry.
Fair Trading Appeal Board	Fair Trading Act, R.S.A., 2000, c. F-2, ss. 104, 111, 121, 126-129, 157, 179-181.	ODM is the Director (D) who makes several kinds of appealable decisions: --D issues, refuses to issue, renews, refuses to renew, cancels, suspends, imposes terms/conditions on licences needed to operate as a designated trade or business, a collector or collection agency or a public auction seller: ss. 104, 111, 121, 126-127. --D can also issue a prohibition order for persons to stop engaging in certain activities or businesses: s. 129. --D can also issue a Director's Order to stop or take certain actions: s. 157.	Appeal is to an Appeal Board appointed /designated by the Minister: s. 179. Act specifies that appeal is "a new trial": s. 179(9).	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision or order. Notice of appeal is served on Minister who then sets up appeal board: s. 179(1)-(2).	No, appeal is not an automatic stay: s. 180(1). But chair of appeal board can order stay: s. 180(2).	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 181.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of decision: s. 181.	Silent	No	No No privative clause.
Family Support for Children with Disabilities Appeal Committee	Family Support for Children with Disabilities Act, S.A. 2003, c.F-5.3, ss. 3(1)(b), 4, 5(1), 7, 8.	ODM is the Director (D) who makes 3 kinds of appealable decisions: --decision to enter an agreement with child's guardian (G) for provision of family support services: s. 3(1)(b) --decision to enter an agreement with G for provision of child-focused services: s. 4 --decision to cancel either kind of agreement where G has contravened the agreement: s. 5(1).	G may appeal to Appeal Committee appointed by Minister: ss. 7-8.	Within 45 days of the date of notification of the decision: s. 7(2). However, the time for appeal is suspended until any mediation is concluded or abandoned: s. 7(4).	Silent	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A Act has no privative clause

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Farm Implement Board	Farm Implement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.F-7, ss. 26-29, 37-39.	1. ODM is the Minister who issues, refuses, cancels, suspends licences for Dealers and Distributors: ss. 26-27. 2A. ODM is the Farm Implement Board (FIB) which sets annual levies and assessments regarding the Farm Implement Compensation Fund: s. 39. 2B. ODM is the FIB which receives applications, holds hearing and awards/refuses compensation from the Fund (loss for breach of farm implement agreements): ss. 37-38.	1. Appeal to FIB: s. 28(1). 2A. No apparent review/appeal of FIB's assessment decisions. 2B. No internal review/appeal.	1. Within 14 days after being notified in writing of the decision: s. 28(1). 2A. N/A 2B. N/A	1. Appellant can apply to Queen's Bench for an order reinstating the cancelled or suspended licence pending the appeal to the FIB: s. 29. 2A. N/A 2B. N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench appears to be possible on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 28(5). 2A. No apparent appeal of FIB's assessment decisions. 2B. Appeal to Queen's Bench appears to be possible on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 38(5). Drafting of those sections is archaic. They are expressed in negative rather than positive terms: "A decision of the Board is final and there is no appeal from or review of the decision except on a question of jurisdiction or on a question of law."	1 and 2B. Silent. 2A. N/A	1 and 2B. Silent. 2A. N/A	1 and 2B. Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only. 2A. N/A	No.
Financial Consumers Act Director/Regulatory Board	Financial Consumers Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-13, ss. 34-35, 47.	ODM is the Director/Regulatory Board who can issue a stop order to a supplier, agent or financial planner or an order to change a specified practice: s. 34. N.B.: Director's powers, duties or functions can be delegated by the Minister to a regulatory board: s. 47.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 35.	Within 30 days after service of order: s. 35.	No, but Queen's Bench on application can stay the order pending outcome of appeal: s. 35(3).	No.	No.
Forests Act Appeal Body and Minister N.B.: Appeal Body has not yet been established or designated by provincial cabinet.	Forests Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-22, ss. 21, 22, 25, 44.7, 59-61, Part 5, ss. 69-76.	ODM is the Director who allocates timber quotas, licences, permits and can suspend, cancel, reduce or call in security regarding them: ss. 17, 21-22, 25. Director can also order administrative penalties: ss. 59-61.	1. Appeal is to an "appeal body" (AB) that provincial cabinet may establish or designate by regulation: s. 69. This has not been done so AB is not functioning. After a hearing, AB submits a report to Minister with recommendations: s. 74(1). So AB is not the decision-maker in the process. 2. Minister makes final appeal decision: s. 74(3).	1. Silent. Would be governed by regulations. 2. N/A	1. No: s. 71(4). 2. N/A	2. No further appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clauses protect both the Director and Minister: s. 44.7 and the Minister and Appeal Body: s. 76. No decision can be questioned, reviewed, prohibited or restrained in court.
Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board	Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-26, ss. 3-5; Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Regulation, Alta Reg 12/1984, s. 11.	ODM is the Minister who calculates and sends out annual tax statement to owners of taxable mineral rights: Act, s. 3.	If the owner pays the tax, interest and penalties, owner may appeal the amount of tax to the Appeal Board: Act, s. 4(1). The Minister appoints the Appeal Board: Act, s. 5.	For OLD tax statements: by July 15 in the year following the taxation year in regards to which the appeal is made: Reg, s. 11(2)(a). For NEW tax statements: within 90 days after the date of issue of the tax statement: Reg, s. 11(2)(b).	Silent	Silent. No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Fuel Tax Appeals	Fuel Tax Act, S.A. 2006, c. F-28.1, ss. 38-44.	ODM is the Minister who issues assessments, penalties, licences and registrations, etc.	Person can file Notice of Objection to have Minister review his decision: s. 38(1). Person can also waive that reconsideration and go straight to a court appeal: s. 38(5).	Within 90 days after date of notice of original decision: s. 38(1). However, can apply to Minister for an extension of this time provided it's within one year after expiry of original time period: s. 39(1) and (7). If Minister refuses or ignores application for extension, can apply to Queen's Bench for extension within 90 days of Minister's decision: s. 40(1).	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 41	Within 90 days of notification or notice of the Minister's reconsidered decision: s. 41(1).	Silent	No	No privative clause in Act. S. 44 provides that the rules and practice of court govern the appeal, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal or Supreme Court of Canada
Health Benefits Review Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5; Income Supports, Health and Training Benefits Regulation, Alta Reg 60/2004, ss. 20-21 [ISHTB Reg]; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 6(a), 8 [RAPA Reg].	ODM is the Director who decides whether to pay health benefits under the ISHTB Reg.	The Director's decision cannot be appealed to the Appeal Panel under the Act: RAPA Reg, s. 6(a). But it can be reviewed by the Health Benefits Review Committee appointed by the Minister: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	Written application for review must be submitted within 30 days of being notified of the Director's decision: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	No.	No. The Committee's decision is final: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Health Disciplines Board	Health Disciplines Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-2. Currently this Act governs 5 health disciplines: --Emergency Medical Technicians --Rehabilitation Practitioners --Acupuncturists --Midwives --Orthotists and Prosthetists Some of these will eventually be governed under the Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7 once their Schedules are proclaimed: e.g. Schedule 1: Acupuncturists, Schedule 13: Midwives and Schedule 18: Paramedics (EMTs). These Schedules were unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	N.B.: Each discipline is governed either by a Health Discipline Committee under s. 9 or a Health Discipline Association under s. 16 which sets up appropriate committees. Collectively, this ODM will be referred to as HD C'ee/Assoc. 1. Registrar serves an initial screening function re registration and complaints: ss. 22, 28. 2. HD C'ee/Assoc makes decisions re registration, competence and discipline, either because Registrar directs matters to it or person asks for review of Registrar's initial screening decision: ss. 23-24, 30-31.	Health Disciplines Board (HDB) hears reviews re registration matters: s. 25 and appeals re discipline matters: s. 48.	Not more than 30 days after service of HD C'ee/Assoc's decision: ss. 25(1) and 48(3).	No. A stay re disciplinary matters must be applied for from the HDB: s. 47. Not an issue in registration matters because only a refusal to register would be appealed.	Appeal on discipline matters only to Court of Appeal: s. 52. No explicit reference in Act to appeal on registration matters. Registrar confirms that there is no appeal beyond Health Disciplines Board on registration matters.	Within 30 days from date of service of HDB's decision: s. 52(2).	No, but person may apply to the Queen's Bench for a stay of the HDB's order pending the outcome of the appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 51(6).	No.	Although the appeal is on the record: s. 52(3), the Court of Appeal may choose to refer the matter back to HDB for further consideration: s. 53(1)c) or may direct a trial of any mixed question of law and fact by the Queen's Bench: s. 53(1)(d).
Health Professions College Councils N.B.: Currently, there are 23 councils operating under the 23 proclaimed Schedules of the Health Professions Act; 6 Schedules remain unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7.	REGN Depending on the bylaws, application is made either to the Registrar, Registration Committee or Competence Committee for initial registration: s. 30, or renewal: s. 38. DISCIPLINE There are three possible ODMs: --The Complaints Director, who can assist with ADR, investigate and dismiss trivial complaints: ss. 54-55. --The Complaint Review Committee (CRC), where the Registrar has directed the complaint to it or (acting on review) where the complainant has asked for a review of Registrar's dismissal: s. 68(1), within 30 days of notice of dismissal) or --If the CRC doesn't dismiss the complaint, it can refer it for a hearing by a Hearing Tribunal which would then act as ODM: ss. 68-69. ACCREDITATION OF FACILITIES Two health professions also have Accreditation Committees to approve facilities: Dentists under Schedule 7 and Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths under Schedule 21. Application must be made for accreditation and renewal to the Dental Facilities Accreditation Committee: Schedule 7, s. 14, or the Medical Facility Accreditation Committee: Schedule 21, s. 8.3, as the case may be.	REGN Applicant may request a review by Council: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Appeal to Council from the decision of the Hearing Tribunal: s. 87. ACCREDITATION Appeal to Council: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(1).	REGN Within 30 days of receiving copy of initial decision: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receipt of decision of hearing tribunal: s. 87(2). ACCREDITATION Within 15 days after receipt of Accreditation Committee's decision: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(2).	REGN No, but if practice permit is suspended by ODM, may apply to Registrar for stay pending Council's review: s. 41(4). DISCIPLINE No, the Hearing Tribunal's decision remains in effect unless stayed on application to the person or committee designated by Council for that purpose: s. 86. ACCREDITATION No. Act is silent.	REGN No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters. DISCIPLINE An investigated person may appeal from Council's decision to Court of Appeal: s. 90. ACCREDITATION No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receiving Council's decision: s. 90. ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No, the decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it pending appeal: s. 86(4). ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No. The appeal is on the record: s. 91(1). ACCREDITATION N/A	FOR ALL On recommendation of the Ombudsman, any body under the Act may rehear and reconsider any decision and quash, confirm or vary it: s. 127(2). DISCIPLINE If the time to appeal to the Court of Appeal has passed or the Council's order is otherwise impossible to carry out due to a change in circumstances, the investigated person or Complaints Director may apply to Council for a variation of its order: s. 93.
Horse Racing Alberta Appeal Tribunal	Horse Racing Alberta Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-11.3, ss. 23-27.	ODM is the racing official who makes a ruling or gives a direction: s. 24.	A person affected by the ruling or direction made by a racing official may appeal that direction or ruling to the Racing Appeal Tribunal: s. 24.	Within 30 days of receipt of the written notification of the ruling or direction being appealed: s. 25(1).	No automatic stay is mentioned. However, s. 28(2)(h) states that the Appeal Tribunal may make rules governing the interim relief and stays that may be granted.	There is no appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review may be sought from the Queen's Bench for an order of certiorari or mandamus no later than 30 days after the date of the Appeal Tribunal's decision: s. 27(2).
Hospital Privileges Appeal Board	Hospitals Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-12, ss.18-21.	ODM is the board of an approved hospital which has decided to not re-appoint, to terminate, to suspend or to vary a member's or former member's hospital privileges: s. 21(1).	The member/former member may appeal the decision to the Hospital Privileges Appeal Board: s. 21(1).	Within 90 days of receiving notice of the Board's decision: s. 21(1).	No	May appeal on a matter of law only to the Queen's Bench: s. 21(3).	Within 30 days of being notified in writing of the Appeal Board's order: s. 21(3).	No.	Appeal on matter of law only: s. 21(3).	No.
Income and Employment Supports Act Administrative Penalties Appeal Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5, s. 25(1); Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Director who imposes debt-due administrative penalties on training providers for contravention of Act/Regs: Act, s. 25(1).	Director's decision cannot be appealed to the Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panel established under the Act: Reg, s. 6(d). But it can be appealed to "a committee" appointed by the Minister: Reg, s. 5.	Within 30 days of being notified of Director's decision: Reg, s. 5.	No.	No. Decision of the Committee is final: Reg, s. 5.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panels N.B. Also called Income and Employment Supports Act Citizens' Appeal Panels	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5, ss.43-48; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 6-7.	ODM is the Director, who makes decisions regarding eligibility for benefits, amount/value of benefits, and other issues around support services such as employment training and other types of training: Act, s. 43.	Certain decisions may be appealed to the Appeal Panel: Act, s. 43. Other decisions may not be appealed or may only be reviewed by another review body (see previous entry for the Health Benefits Review Committee and the later entry for the Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee).	Within 30 days of the receipt of the Director's decision: Act, s. 45(1).	Silent	No, the Appeal Panel's decision is final: Act, s.46(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Government publications concerning the Citizens' Appeal Panel advise people that the appellant may seek review by the Ombudsman's Office or judicial review from the Queen's Bench.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Information and Privacy Commissioner GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-25, ss. 65-74; 74.1-74.91.	ODM is a public body which makes a decision regarding access to records: s. 65(1), or the collection and use of personal information: s. 65(3). N.B.: Similar review provisions exist specifically for complaints about the Registrar of Motor Vehicles: ss. 74.1-74.91. They won't be further referenced in this summary.	A review of the public body's decision regarding access, change to personal information or the collection and use of personal information may be requested of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC): s. 65(1) and (3). The IPC may authorize a mediator to try and settle the dispute: s. 68. If the matter is not settled, the IPC may conduct an inquiry: s. 69(1). After the inquiry the IPC will dispose of the issue by making an order: s. 72(1).	1. If the review is regarding access to a record, or correction of personal information, improper use, collection or disclosure of personal information, of information regarding a deceased spouse or adult-interdependent partner, the review must be sought within 60 days after the person asking for the review is notified of the decision: s. 66(2)(a)(i). 2. If the applicant is a third party, the time limit is 20 days from date of notification: s. 66(3).	Silent	No, "an order made by the Commissioner under this Act is final": s. 73.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review may be sought from the Queen's Bench: s. 74(3) within 45 days of receipt of a copy of the order: s. 74(3). An application for judicial review stays the IPC's decision until the issue has been dealt with: s. 74(4).The head of the relevant public body must not take any steps to comply with the IPC's order until the application period for judicial review has ended: s. 74(2).
Information and Privacy Commissioner OTHER STATUTES WHERE IPC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Health Information Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-5, ss. 73-94.	ODM is a custodian of health information who makes decisions re access, correction, amendment, collection, use, disclosure, fees, etc.	On application by an individual, IPC may review those decisions: s. 73. IPC may authorize the use of mediation first: s. 76. If not settled, then IPC may hold inquiry: s. 77 and issue orders: s. 80.	Within 60 days after notification of ODM's decision: s. 74(2). Time limit doesn't apply if ODM fails to respond to original request: s. 74(3).	Silent.	No. Order made by IPC is final: s. 81.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ombudsman may not investigate any of these matters unless IPC agrees: s. 94.
Information and Privacy Commissioner OTHER STATUTES WHERE IPC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Personal Information Protection Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-6.5, ss. 46-47, 49.1, 50-53, 54.1.	ODM is an organization which controls the personal information.	Individual may ask IPC to review any decision, act or failure to act by the organization: s. 46(1). May also bring a complaint against the organization concerning specified matters: s. 46(2). IPC may refuse to deal with a review or complaint if TVINE: s. 49.1(1). Otherwise, IPC will hold inquiry and make orders: ss. 52-53.	For a review: within 30 days from date of notification of organization's decision: s. 47(2)(a). For a complaint: within a "reasonable time": s. 47(3).	Silent.	No. Any order made by IPC is final: s. 53.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Any application for judicial review must be made not later than 45 days from date the person is given a copy of IPC's order: s. 54.1(1). The IPC's order is automatically stayed pending judicial review: s. 54.1(2).
Insurance Act Review Board	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, ss. 806-810.	ODM is the Minister, who makes all decisions regarding applications, approvals, incorporations, licences and certifications: s. 806(1).	1. Review by the Insurance Act Review Board (IARB): s. 806(1), which is appointed by the Minister: s. 806(2)-(3). IARB may confirm, rescind or vary the decision under review: s. 806(9). 2. With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive their right to an IARB review and appeal directly from the Minister's decision to the Queen's Bench: s. 808.	1. Within 90 days from receipt of the notice of the Minister's decision: s. 806(2).	1. No, but IARB may grant a stay when the issue involves the naming of a business, designation of a related party or a Minister's permanent order: s. 810(1)-(2).	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 809(1). 2. With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive their right to an IARB review and appeal directly from the Minister's decision to the Queen's Bench: s. 808.	1. and 2. Within 30 days of the receipt of the decision appealed from: s. 809(3)(a).	No, but the Court may grant a stay when the issue involves the naming of a business, designation of a related party or a Minister's permanent order: s. 810(1)-(2). When it is the Minister appealing against an IARB decision concerning certain issues, the Minister "need not act" pending the Court's decision: s. 810(3).	No.	No.
Insurance Councils Appeal Board	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, s. 482, 791; Insurance Councils Regulation, AR 126/2001 ss. 2, 9-11,13-28; Minister of Finance Directive No 05/2001.	The Alberta Insurance Council is the umbrella organization for the other three insurance councils operating in Alberta (the Insurance Adjusters' Council, the General Insurance Council and the Life Insurance Council). It was established by a delegation of power from the Minister of Finance: Directive No. 05/2001. ODM is the Alberta Insurance Council: Reg, s. 10(1), which investigates and disposes of complaints against insurance companies: Directive No. 05/2001. Specifically, the Council is to deal with complaints that arise from an alleged contravention of the Insurance Act by insurance companies.	Appeal is to the Insurance Councils Appeal Board: Reg, ss. 16-17.	Within 30 days after the Council has mailed the written notice of decision to the person: Reg, s. 16(1).	Yes, when the appeal involves the a suspension or revocation of a certificate of authority, or the levy of a penalty, the decision is suspended until after the appeal hearing: Reg, s. 16(4).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Reg, s. 26(1).	Within 30 days after the appeal decision is mailed to the person: Reg, s. 26(1).	No, the order remains in effect during the appeal, unless the Court orders otherwise: Reg, s. 26(4).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench is on question of law or jurisdiction only: Reg, s. 26(2).	Privative clause which seeks to restrict all judicial review: Reg, s. 26(5).
Irrigation Council	Irrigation Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.I-11, ss. 38, 50-51, 95, 106-107, 167-175.	1. ODM is the Irrigation Council where an unqualified member of an Irrigation District Board needs to be removed: ss. 38, 51(1)(d). 2. ODM is an Irrigation District concerning various issues such as water conveyances, water seepage, etc. 3. ODM is an Irrigation District's manager who maintains the assessment role and sends out assessment notices: ss. 91, 95, etc.	1. No. 2. Appeal to Irrigation Council: s. 167(1). 3A. Issues or complaints about assessments are first reviewed by the Irrigation District Board sitting as an Assessment Review Board (ARB): ss. 106-107. 3B. Appeal from ARB to the Irrigation Council: s. 167(1)(d).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the receipt of notice of decision or other factors: s. 167(3). 3A. Before the date specified on the assessment notice: s. 107(2)(b). 3B. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of ARB's decision: s. 167(3).	1. N/A 2. Silent 3A and B. Silent.	1, 2 and 3. No external appeal.	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	Total privative clause: s. 175.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Labour Relations Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 8-20.	ODM is the Labour Relations Board (LRB) which receives applications, references and complaints, and conducts inquiries and hearing, and makes decisions regarding issues concerning labour and employment: s. 12.	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 12(4).	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 12(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the LRB's decision: s. 19.
Labour Relations Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LRB IS ODM	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 43-44.	ODM is the LRB which decides specified and general issues: s. 43.	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 44(1).	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 44(1).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the LRB's decision: s. 44(3).
Labour Relations Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LRB IS ODM	Public Service Employee Relations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-43, ss. 3, 50-52.	ODM is LRB which hears complaints about unfair practices brought by employer, employee, trade union or other person: s. 50. LRB's inquiry results in a directive: s. 52. However, LRB can hear complaints about expulsion or discipline of trade union members only if the trade union's internal appeal process has not dealt with the matter after 6 months: s. 50(2).	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the decision: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.
Land Agents Licensing Appeal Board	Land Agents Licensing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-2, ss.8-11.	ODM is the Registrar of Land Agents, who decides who gets a licence and whether or not to suspend or cancel a licence: ss. 5-7.	Appeal of licence refusal, suspension or cancellation to Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 8.	Within 30 days from the date on which the decision was received: s. 8(1).	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, it shall be directly returned to the registrar: s. 11, which amounts to a stay in practice.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 9.	Within 30 days from the date of the Appeal Board's decision: s.9.	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, it shall be directly returned to the registrar: s. 11, which amounts to a stay in practice.	No.	No.
Land Compensation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Expropriation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, ss. 25-38.	ODM is the Land Compensation Board (LCB) which determines the amount of compensation for land expropriated under the Expropriation Act if the owners of the land and the expropriating authority cannot come to an agreement on the issues: s. 29. If the expropriating authority is the Crown, the owner may elect to have compensation fixed by the Queen's Bench instead: s. 29(3), in which case, ODM would be the Court.	No	N/A	N/A	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, which can make its own decision or refer the matter back to the LCB: s. 37. On questions of jurisdiction or validity of an order, the LCB shall state a case to the Court of Appeal if requested by the affected person and if it does not, that person can apply to the Court for an order to do so: s. 38(1)-(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 37(2).	No.
Land Compensation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LCB IS ODM	Alberta Land Stewardship Act, S.A. 2009, c. A-26.8, ss. 36, 41, 42.	A title owner whose interest in land is affected by a conservation directive may apply to the Crown for compensation. But if the Crown and title holder can't agree on the amount, then: ODM is Land Compensation Board (LCB): s. 42(1) or ODM is Queen's Bench if that's what title holder elects: s. 41(2).	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from LCB to Court of Appeal on any question of law, fact or both: s. 42(1). Presumably appeal from Queen's Bench to Court of Appeal too, in the regular way.	Silent.	Silent.	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 42(1).	No.
Land Compensation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LCB IS ODM	Irrigation Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-11, ss. 154-156, 157-159.	1. ODM is LCB when a compensation claim for seepage damage is submitted to it because the Irrigation District (ID) and landowner could not agree on amount within a specified time: ss. 155(9) and 156. 2. ODM is LCB when an ID applies for the determination of the market value of a "seepage damage area" designated by bylaw: s. 158. LCB will direct the ID to pay compensation as well: s. 158(7).	1. No. 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. Unclear. The ID Act is silent and the GPA Entry appears limited to that Act. 2. Yes, appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right if the compensation is $10,000 or more, or by leave in any other case: s. 159(1).	1. Unclear. 2. Silent. Presumably Court of Appeal rules apply.	1. Unclear. 2. Silent. Presumably Court of Appeal rules apply.	1. Unclear. 2. Leave required if compensation is under $10,000: s. 159(1).	1 and 2. No.
Law Enforcement Review Board	Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, ss. 9-20, 43, 48.	ODM is the Chief of Police, if the complaint concerns a police officer. ODM is the Regional Police Commission, if the complaint concerns the Chief of Police: s. 43.	Appeal to the Law Enforcement Review Board (LERB): s. 48.	Within 30 days from date of original decision being made: ss. 43(12)(b) and 48.	Silent	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law alone: s. 18.	Within 30 days from the date LERB gave its decision: s. 18(a).	Silent	Only on a question of law: s. 18.	Leave to appeal is required: s. 18(b).
Law of Property Act Appeal Board	Law of Property Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-7, ss. 29-31.	ODM is the local authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is located: s. 29(2). The local authority establishes planning requirements and issues a compliance notice to landowners.	Owner can appeal to the Appeal Board (AB) to have those requirements reduced or waived: s. 30(1). The local authority can apply to the AB for directions as to how the planning requirements are to be complied with: s. 30(2).	Within 6 months from the day the local authority served the written notice: s. 30(3).	Silent.	No. Decision of the AB is final: s.31(10).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause: s. 31(10).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Law Society of Alberta Benchers	Legal Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-8, ss. 40-43, 49-82, 86-91; The Rules of the Law Society of Alberta, rr. 48.1-48.4, 108-118, 141.1-143.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Executive Director (ED) handles all matters although may refer difficult ones to the Credentials and Education Committee (CEC) for decision. DISCIPLINE 2. ED reviews all complaints. May dismiss or refer to Conduct Committee (CC): s. 53. 3. CC reviews complaint; can either dismiss it or direct a hearing by the Hearing Committee (HC): s. 56. CC can also ask the Professional Responsibility Committee (PRC) to review the matter in addition to itself and make recommendations to the CC: s. 58. 4. Without a hearing or notice, Benchers can temporarily suspend membership of person being disciplined or impose conditions: s. 63(1) and (6). The suspension may be terminated by the HC or Benchers: s. 63(2). 5. Without a hearing or notice, HC can temporarily suspend membership or impose conditions while proceedings ongoing: s. 63(3) and (6). Benchers or HC can terminate the suspension, again without hearing or notice: s. 63(3). 6. Hearing committee (HC) holds a hearing: s. 59.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Appeal to Benchers but they have delegated their authority to the CEC on such appeals: s. 43(3), rr. 47.1 and 48.4. DISCIPLINE 2. ED's dismissal of complaint may be appealed to Appeal Committee (AC): s. 54. 3. A second review by the CC is available if directed by the majority of the Chair of CC, Chair of PRC and President of Law Society. They will direct a second review if they think a significant legal or factual element was overlooked by CC in the decision to dismiss: s. 57. 6. If the hearing results in HC ordering suspension or disbarment, member may appeal to the Benchers: s. 75(1). Benchers may receive fresh evidence, may order rehearing by the same or a different HC, may uphold, quash, etc.: s. 77.	MEMBERSHIP 1. No more than 30 days after notice of ED's decision: r. 48.4(2). DISCIPLINE 6. Within 30 days after the date the hearing report was given to the member: s. 75(3).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. No, but member may apply to HC for stay pending appeal to Benchers: s. 75(6).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. The Benchers' order may be appealed to the Court of Appeal; also any order of HC that cannot be appealed to the Benchers: s. 80(1).	DISCIPLINE 6. Not more than 30 days after the date the order appealed from was made: s. 80(2).	DISCIPLINE 6. After commencing the appeal, the appellant may apply to the Queen's Bench for a stay: s. 80(7).	DISCIPLINE 6. No.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Only recourse would be judicial review. DISCIPLINE 6. Appeal is on the record: s. 81.
		REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. Application made to Benchers via ED: r. 108. A Committee of Inquiry (CI) appointed by Chair of the CC then holds a hearing and gives its OPINION via written report to ED: rr. 110-111. Benchers hold hearing and make decision: r. 112. Benchers may refer a reinstated member to the CEC to set conditions and undertakings: r. 113. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 8. Application made to ED, who may grant it or refuse it in certain cases: r. 115. The ED may (and in some cases, must) refer the application to the CEC, CC or PRC: r. 118. 9. The CEC, CC or PRC may approve reinstatement, refuse it or grant it with conditions: r. 118.	REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. A Committee's decision may be appealed to the Benchers: r. 118(8).	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. Within 30 days of notification of Committee's decision: r. 118(8).	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No. Act/Rules are silent.	REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
		ASSURANCE FUND 10. Notice of claim and application for compensation made to ED: r. 141.1. ED may investigate, allow claims where all statutory requirements are met, dismiss claims where there is a refusal or failure to comply with the investigation or statutory requirements: r. 141.2. ED may also refer the matter to a Claims Panel (CP) for determination: r. 141.3. 11. CP holds hearing, which may or may not be an oral hearing: r. 142.1.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. ED's decision may be appealed to a CP: r. 141.4. 11. CP's order may be appealed to Benchers: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. Within 30 days of receipt of ED's decision: r. 141.4. 11. Within 30 days of actual knowledge of the CP's decision: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11. No. Rules are silent.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11. No. Rules are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Livestock Assurance Funds Tribunal	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2, ss. 53-61, 66-74.	1. If a livestock dealer or agent commits a default with respect to a transaction, the Minister may decide claims against the dealer's posted security: s. 56. 2. The Livestock Assurance Funds Tribunal (LAFT) administers the Livestock Assurance Fund and the Livestock Dealers' Assurance Fund: s. 68. LAFT establishes annual levies: s. 69 and makes decisions regarding claims for payment from those Funds: s. 73.	1. A claimant who is denied by the Minister may appeal to LAFT: s. 59(1). 2. No.	1. Within 30 days of service with a copy of the Minister's decision: s. 59(1). 2. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A	1. Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 61(1). 2. A claimant may appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction: ss. 74, 61(2).	1. Within 30 days from date of receipt of LAFT's decision: s. 61(3). 2. Within 30 days from the date of receipt of LAFT's decision: ss. 74(2) and 61(3).	1 and 2. Silent	1 and 2. Appeal on question of jurisdiction or law only: ss. 74(2) and 61(2).	1 and 2. Leave to appeal is required: ss. 61(3) and 74(2).
Livestock Identification and Commerce Delegation Appeal Board	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2; Livestock Identification and Commerce Delegation Regulation, Alta Reg 207/2008, ss. 16-20.	ODM is the Livestock Identification Service (LIS). LIS and its agents and employees exercise by delegation many of the Minister's administrative or regulatory powers under the Act except, for example, licensing: Reg, ss. 6-7.	Appeal to Appeal Board appointed by Minister: Reg, ss. 16(1), 17(1). Prior to the filing or commencement of an appeal, however, LIS shall attempt to resolve the appeal in good faith: Reg, s. 20.	Within 30 days of the notification of the original decision: Reg, s. 16(2).	Silent	No. Reg is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Livestock Identification and Commerce Licensing Appeal Board	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2, ss. 47-52.	ODM is the Minister, who issues, renews, suspends and cancels livestock dealer licences: s. 47-48.	Appeal to the Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 50(1).	Within 30 days of service with notice of the original decision: s. 50(1).	No, but dealer whose licence has been cancelled or suspended may apply to the Queen's Bench to have their licence reinstated pending the determination of their appeal: s. 52.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 51(1).	Within 30 days of service with the written copy of the Appeal Board's order: s. 51(1).	No: s. 51(2).	No	No

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Livestock Industry Diversification Appeal Board	Livestock Industry Diversification Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-17, ss. 5-8.	ODM is the Minister, who issues, renews, suspends and cancels licences to operate a domestic cervid farm: ss. 5-7.	Appeal to Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 8.	Within 30 days after being notified of the Minister's decision: s. 8(1).	An appeal does not operate as a stay: s. 8(8). However, the farm may continue to operate without a licence for 3 months from the effective date of cancellation for liquidation purposes: s. 9(1). Farmer can also apply to the Minister to have this grace period extended: s. 9(2).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 8(6).	Within 30 days from notification of the Appeal Board's decision: s. 8(6).	An appeal does not operate as a stay: s. 8(8). However, the farm may continue to operate without a licence for 3 months from the effective date of cancellation for liquidation purposes: s. 9(1). Farmer can also apply to the Minister to have this grace period extended: s. 9(2).	No	No
Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board	Loan and Trust Corporations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.L-20, ss. 167-270.	ODM is the Minister who makes a variety of decisions regarding permit orders, registration of corporations, letters of patent, designations and certificates of intent to dissolve corporations: s. 267(1).	Review by the Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board (RB) by filing a notice of objection: s. 267(1). With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive this review and appeal directly to the Queen's Bench: s. 268(1).	Within 90 days after being served with notice of the Minister's decision: s. 267(1).	No, but the RB may order a stay where it sees fit: s. 270.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 269.	Within 30 days after receipt of the RB's decision or expiry of the RB's time to make a decision: s.269(3)(a).	No, but the Court may grant a stay where it see fit: s. 270(1) and(2). Where the Minister is the appellant, s. 270(3) provides that the Minister "need not act" pending the appeal, i.e., there is an automatic stay.	No	No
Management Job Evaluation Appeal Board	Public Service Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-42, s. 12; Public Service Employment Regulation (exempted from publication by the Regulations Act Regulation, Alta Reg 288/1999, s. 17(1)(i), under the Regulations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-14, s. 8(1)(g)), Ministerial Order No. 3/1998, including amendments up to November/2009, ss. 21, 26, 27 (online: http://www.chr.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=legreg/pser/titlepage&cf=819).	ODM is the Deputy Head acting on a written request from an employee to review the class of the employee's position: Reg, s. 23(1).	1. Employee can request another review by the Departmental Review Committee (DRC): Reg, s. 27(2). 2. Employee can further appeal to Management Job Evaluation Appeal Board (MJEAB): Reg, s. 27(3).	1. Within 5 working days of receiving written notice of the Deputy Head's classification decision: Reg, s. 27(2) or where the Deputy Head hasn't made a decision, within 60 days of the original request: Reg, s. 23(3). 2. Within 15 working days of receiving the DRC's written decision: Reg, s. 27(4).	1. No. 2. No.	2. No. Decision of the MJEAB is binding on everyone: Act, s. 12(4). However, s. 27(10) of the Reg says the decision of the MJE AB "is final and binding only in the case of an appeal from one class in the Management Job Evaluation Plan to another class in the same plan. In the case of movement of the job from one classification plan to another, the Board will make a recommendation to the deputy head."	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medical Officer of Health and other physicians	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss.39-52; Communicable Diseases Regulation, Alta Reg 238/1985, Schedule 3.	1. ODM is Medical Officer of Health who can issue a certificate authorizing the apprehension, testing and detention for up to 7 days of a person who is infected with a communicable disease: Act, ss. 39-41. 2. Another ODM is a physician (one if there's a lab report; two if not) who can issue an isolation order to detain and treat an uncooperative person with a communicable disease until such time as the order is cancelled under s. 46: Act, ss. 44-46.	1. No 2. Nothing formal, but person must be re-examined by physician at least once every 7 days to ascertain whether release should occur under s. 46: Act, s. 45(2).	1. N/A 2. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A	1. Person can apply to Queen's Bench to cancel the certificate: Act, s. 39(5). 2. Person can apply to Queen's Bench to cancel the isolation order: Act, s. 49. N.B.: In neither case is this a formal appeal or review on the record. It's an application to court as a check against arbitrary use of extraordinary power.	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. Silent, but no. 2. Silent, but no.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No. 2. No.
Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Board	Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-12, Schedule 1, ss. 33-34.	ODM is the Minister who makes decisions under Parts 2-5 of the Act concerning participation, contribution, pensionable service and benefits.	Decisions of the Minister (except those regarding time limits) are appealable to the Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Board: s. 33(1).	Within 30 days of being notified of the decision: s. 33(2).	No.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 34(1).	Within 30 days from the date of service of the Board's decision: s. 34(1).	No.	Yes, appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 34(1).	No
Mental Health Review Panel	Mental Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.M-13, ss. 34-43.	ODM is the board of the facility (in the cases of certificates and orders) or the physician (in the cases of objections to treatment): ss. 29 and 33.	The Mental Health Review Panel hears applications to cancel admission certificates, renewal certificates and community treatment orders: ss. 37 and 38. The Review Panel does not need to hear the application if they believe it to be frivolous, vexatious or not in good faith, or where there has not been a significant change in circumstances from the last hearing: s. 38(4). If an admission certificate or renewal certificate has not been appealed or reviewed in 6 months, then the patient is deemed to have applied for review to the Chair of the Review Panel: s. 39(1). Community treatment orders must be reviewed the first time they are renewed and at every second renewal, unless reviews have been subsequently requested: s. 39(2).	Silent.	No.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 43(2)-(3). There is no further appeal: s. 43(5).	Within 14 days from receipt of order or written decision of the Review Panel: s. 43(1).	No.	No. In fact, the Queen's Bench appeal is a rehearing of the matter on its merits: s. 43(4).	Orders of the Court are not subject to further appeals: s. 43(5).
Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Métis Settlements Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-14, ss. 180-209.	1.ODM is usually the Métis Settlement Council: s. 189. 2. ODM is the Métis Settlement Appeal Tribunal (MSAT) where, on agreement between the parties, MSAT hears cases between any combination of settlement members, non-settlement members, settlements and General Council: s. 189(1)(d)-(g).	1. Some decisions made by a Settlement Council can be appealed to MSAT: s. 189(1)(a)-(b). 1 and 2. MSAT can rehear a matter before making a decision: s. 190(1)(g) or, on receipt of further evidence and after giving notice to everyone, can review and change a decision: s. 190(1)(i).	1 and 2. The Act is silent. The Tribunal's Rules are not in regulation form.	1. and 2. Act is silent.	1 and 2. Decisions of MSAT can be appealed to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 204(1).	1. and 2. Within 45 days of the issuing of MSAT's decision: s. 204(2).	Silent	Yes, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 204(1).	Leave to appeal is required: s. 204(1). Total privative clause: s. 208.
Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal OTHER STATUTES WHERE MSAT IS ODM	Alberta Land Stewardship Act, S.A. 2009, c. A-26.8, ss. 2(b), 36, 41, 42.	A title owner whose interest in settlement patented land is affected by a conservation directive may apply to the Crown for compensation. But if the Crown and title holder can't agree on the amount, then: ODM is MSAT Land Access Panel: s. 42(1) or ODM is Queen's Bench if that's what title holder elects.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from MSAT Land Access Panel to Court of Appeal on any question of law, fact or both: s. 42(1). Presumably appeal from Queen's Bench to Court of Appeal too, in the regular way.	Silent.	Silent.	No.	No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Municipal Council	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 545-548.	ODM is the Designated Officer who makes 2 kinds of orders: (1) an order to remedy contravention of Act/Regs (remedy order): s. 545; (2) an order re structures, excavations or holes that are dangerous, unsightly and detrimental to surrounding area (eyesore order): s. 546(0.1).	Appeal to Municipal Council re both types of orders: s. 547	For remedy order: within 14 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(a). For eyesore order: within 7 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(b).	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench only if the procedure required to be followed by the Act was not followed or the decision was "patently unreasonable": s. 548(1).	For remedy order: within 30 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(a). For eyesore order: within 15 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(b).	Silent	Yes. See entry under External Appeals.	No.
Municipal Government Assessment Review Boards	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 453-471.	ODM is the local municipal council which issues an assessment or tax notice to a land owner or business owner: s. 460(1)-(4).	Complaint regarding information on the assessment or tax notice may be made to an Assessment Review Board (ARB): s. 460.	The Act is silent except for one kind of complaint. If it relates to a local improvement tax, the complaint must be made within one year of it first being imposed: s. 460(8).	Silent	Appeal, with leave, to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 470(1).	Within 30 days of the notification of ARB's decision: s. 470(3).	Silent	Yes, appeal is on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 470(1).	No
Municipal Government Board	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 491-508, 602.15-602.16.	1. ODM is a municipality: s. 619, or a subdivision authority: s. 678(2). 2. ODM can also be the Municipal Government Board (MGB), hearing complaints about assessments, disputes between management bodies and municipalities, disputes between municipalities, disputes re annexations, disputes re regional service commissions: s. 488(1)(a)-(g), (j), and disputes between regional service commissions and municipal authorities that don't fall under any other Board's jurisdiction: ss. 602.15-602.16.	1. Appeal to the MGB: s. 488 (1)(h) and (i). 1. and 2. MGB may rehear any matter before making a decision and may also review, rescind or vary any decision made by it: s. 504.	1. For complaints regarding linear property assessment -- no later than the date shown on the notice: s. 491(1)(a). For complaints regarding equalization assessments -- no later than 30 days from the date the Minister sent the report to the municipality: s. 491(1)(b). 2. Silent.	1 and 2. Silent	1. and 2. Appeal, with leave, to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1) and (5).	1. and 2. Within 30 days from notice of decision being given: s. 506(3).	1 and 2. Silent	1. and 2. Yes, appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1).	1. and 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 506(5). No privative clause in the Act.
Municipal Local Authority Review Committee	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, ss. 1(jj), 183-186; Waste Control Regulation, Alta Reg 192/1996, ss. 35-36 and Schedule 3, Form 2.	ODM is an Inspector who issues an Environmental Protection Order (EPO) to clean up unsightly property that is visible from a highway: Act, s. 183.	Order may be reviewed by a Committee of the local authority of the municipality: Act, s. 186. The Committee may confirm, rescind or vary the EPO: Act, s. 186(5). There does not appear to be any appeal to the Environmental Appeals Board on such matters. These EPOs are not listed among the ones that may be appealed in s. 91 of the Act.	Within 21 days after receipt of the EPO: Act, s. 186(2).	Yes. No enforcement of the EPO can occur while the Committee's decision is pending: Reg, s. 36(2)(c).	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Natural Resources Conservation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Natural Resources Conservation Board Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-3, ss. 12-31.	ODM is the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB): s. 5(1). The NRCB's permission is necessary for the commencement of a project regarding the forest industry, recreational or tourism projects, metallic or industrial mineral projects, water management or any other type of project described in the regulations: s. 4.	The NRCB can review, rescind, change, alter or vary any order or direction or may rehear an application: s. 25.	Silent.	Silent.	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 31(1)-(2).	Within 30 days from the day the order/decision is given: s. 31(2) and (4.1).	No. An NRCB order takes effect at the time determined by the order, and may not be superseded by any order of the Court of Appeal: s. 31(4). But the NRCB may suspend its order where it finds it necessary: s. 31(4).	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 31(1).	Leave to appeal is required: s. 31(1). Total privative clause: s. 32.
Natural Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE NRCB IS ODM	Agricultural Operation Practices Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-7, ss. 39, 41, 42.1, 42.2.	1. ODM is the NRCB which issues enforcement orders: s. 39. 2. Where an Inspector has issued an emergency order with which there is non-compliance, the NRCB can do the clean-up and then charge for the costs (which can be recovered as a debt). So here NRCB is the ODM in setting the charges to be recovered: s. 42.1, 42.2(1)(2).	1. NRCB may review its enforcement order: s. 41(1). 2. Person may apply to NRCB to review the costs: s. 42.2(3).	1. Silent. 2. Within 30 days of being notified by the NRCB of the costs: s. 42.2(3).	1. No, the enforcement order is not stayed by request for review unless the NRCB orders it: s. 41(2). 2. No. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. No.
Natural Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE NRCB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Agricultural Operation Practices Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-7, ss. 13-18, 20-22, 25, 27.	ODM is an Approval Officer (AO) who issues or amends various approvals, registrations or authorizations needed to conduct certain agricultural matters: ss. 13-16, 18, 22.	Person may apply to NRCB for review of AO's decision: ss. 20(5), 22(4). The NRCB holds its review under s. 25.	Within 10 working days of receipt of AO's decision: ss. 20(5), 22(4).	Silent	Appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 27(1)-(2).	Within 30 days after making of the decision: s. 27(2).	No automatic stay unless the NRCB orders it: s. 27(5).	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 27(1).	Leave to appeal needed: s. 27(2). Appeal is on record: s. 27(8). If Court of Appeal quashes or directs a variation, matter must be remitted to NRCB so they can order it: s. 27(12).
Nursing Homes Act Board of Review and Minister	Nursing Homes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-7, ss. 14-15, 17.	ODM is the Minister who can make orders cancelling or suspending a nursing home contract and prohibiting or restricting admission of residents: s. 14.	1. If there is a time period before the order becomes effective, Minister may (at operator's request) establish a Board of Review to hold a hearing: s. 15. However, this Board only produces a report to the Minister: s. 15(3). 2. Minister, after reviewing the report, may confirm, cancel or vary the orders: s. 15(4).	Silent	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench of orders made either under s. 14 or s. 15(4), as the case may be: s. 17.	Within 60 days after being served with Minister's order: s. 17(2).	Yes. Appeal is not a stay: s. 17(4).	No.	The right of appeal to the Queen's Bench of a s. 14 order is suspended during the operation of a Board of Review and the Minister's reconsidering an order under s. 15(4): s. 17(5).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Occupational Health and Safety Council	Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-2, ss. 5, 16, 37, 38.	1. ODM is either an Occupational Health and Safety Officer or a Director: ss. 5, 16(1). 2. A worker who has reasonable cause to believe s/he's been dismissed or disciplined for being a member of a Health and Safety Committee or for acting in compliance with the Act, regs, etc. may file a complaint with a Health and Safety Officer: s. 37(1). The Officer prepares a record and gives it to both sides but doesn't seem to make any orders or decisions: s. 37(2).	1. Officer's and Director's decisions regarding unsafe or unhealthy conditions, dangerous worksites, improper storage and handling, inspection of worksites, or code of practice, may be appealed to the Occupational Health and Safety Council (OHSC), as well as a person whose licence has been cancelled or suspended: s. 16(1). 2. Either side may request a review of the matter by OHSC: s. 37(3) which can either dismiss the request or make an order reinstating, etc.: s. 37(4).	1. Within 30 days of order: s. 16(2). 2. Within 30 days from receipt of record: s. 37(3).	1. No, commencement of the appeal is not a stay, subject to the decision of the Council: s. 16(7). 2. Silent.	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 16(5). 2. Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 37(6).	1. Within 30 days of the OHSC's decision: s. 16(6). 2. Within 30 days from date of service of OHSC's order: s. 37(7).	1. No, commencement of the appeal is not a stay, subject to the decision of the Court: s. 16(8). 2. Appeal is not a stay of OHSC's order unless a judge of the Queen's Bench so orders: s. 37(8).	1 and 2. Appeal is only available on a question of law or jurisdiction: ss. 16(5) and 37(6).	No privative clause.
Out-of-Country Health Services Appeal Panel	Alberta Health Care Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-20, s 17(a); Alberta Health Case Insurance Regulation, Alta Reg 76/2006, s. 12; Out-of-Country Health Services Regulation, Alta Reg 78/2006, ss. 2, 7-13 [N.B.: All citations are to this final reg]	Applicants who are residents of Alberta apply to the Out-of Country Health Services Committee (OOCHSC), for approval of the payment of expenses for health services not received in Canada: Reg, s. 2(1). The applications are initially screened by the Chair of OOCHSC to determine if they will move forward: Reg, s. 7. Once the Chair has confirmed that the application is complete it is accepted by the OOCHSC, who decides whether the health services received outside of Canada will be compensated for, what will be compensation and whether there are any conditions on payment: Reg, s. 8.	Decisions of the OOCHSC may be appealed to the Out-of-Country Health Services Appeal Panel: Act, s. 10.	Within 60 days from the receipt of decision: Act, ss. 10, 13(1).	Silent	No	No	No	No.	No
Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-0.5, Employment and Training Benefits for Persons with Disabilities Regulation, Alta Reg 59/2004 [ETBPD Reg]; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 6, 9 [RAPA Reg]	ODM is the Director who decides whether to provide employment and training benefits under ETBPD Reg.	The Director's decision is not appealable to an Appeal Panel under the Act: RAPA Reg, s. 6(c). But the decision can be reviewed by the Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee appointed by the Minister: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	Within 30 days of notification of Director's decision: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	No.	No. The Committee's decision is final: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Appeal Panel	Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-8, s. 15; Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 181/2006, ss. 2-6.	ODM is the relevant Community Board that has made decisions affecting the applicant: Act, s.15(2).	Decisions of Community Boards may be appealed to the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Appeal Panel: Act, s. 15(2)). However, decisions regarding contracts with service providers may not be appealed: Reg, s. 2.	Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: Act, s. 15(3).	Silent	No, the decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 15(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Police Officers Collective Bargaining Interest Arbitration Board	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 9-10, 16.	If mediation can't resolve dispute, request to Minister to establish Interest Arbitration Board (IAB): ss. 9-10. IAB hears dispute and makes award: s. 16. Arbitration Act does not apply: s. 16(3).	No.	N/A	N/A	No appeal: s. 16.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial Review in form of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench not later than 30 days after date of award: s. 16.
Police Officers Collective Grievance Arbitration Board	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 33, 35.	If the Collective Agreement provides for a single grievance arbitrator or a grievance arbitration Board, then that person or body will decide dispute. Arbitration Act does not apply: s. 35.	No.	N/A	N/A	No appeal: s. 33.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial Review in form of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench not later than 30 days after date of award: s. 33.
Practice Review Appeal Committee and Minister N.B.: This process applies solely to teachers who practice in Private, Charter or Band Schools or in Early Childhood Services Programs. N.B.: This covers both competence and disciplinary matters.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 94(1)(c); Practice Review of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 11/2010.	1. First ODM is the Registrar (R), who may facilitate mediation, order an investigation or do other preliminary things. But R can also direct no further action be taken re TVINE matters: Reg, ss. 11(2)(a), 14(1)(a). Otherwise, R will refer it to the Practice Review Hearing Committee (PRHC) for a hearing: Reg, s. 14(1)(c). 2. Main ODM is Practice Review Hearing Committee (PRHC) which holds hearing and makes a RECOMMENDATION about a disposition: Reg, ss. 18-27.	1. Where R directs no further action, the complaint may appeal to the Practice Review Complainant Appeal Committee: Reg, s. 15, which will either uphold R's decision or direct a hearing of the complaint by the PRHC. 2. Appeal to Practice Review Appeal Committee (PRAC) which will also just make a recommendation about disposition: Reg, ss. 28-31. 3. The Minister will review any evidence and recommendations of the PRHC and/or the PRAC and then decide what the penalty will be: Reg, s. 32.	1. Within 15 days from service of R's decision: Reg, s. 15(1). 2. Not more than 15 days after service of PRHC's decision: Reg, s. 28(2). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. Silent. 3. N/A	1. No 2. No. 3. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 32(5).	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A
Professional and Occupational Associations Governing Body	Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-26, ss. 6-10, 16-17, 20-22, 25, 35-37.	REGN First, an Association (Assoc) applies for registration to Registrar who investigates and provides his recommendation to the Minister: ss. 6-8. ODM is the provincial cabinet which, on the recommendation of that Minister, registers an Assoc: s. 9. Same procedure is used to cancel registration: s. 10. DISCIPLINE 1A. Person complains of unskilled practice or misconduct to Chair of Discipline Committee (DC): s. 20. Chair directs DC to hold hearing or directs no further action due to TVINE: s. 21. 1B. DC holds hearing and makes order: s. 33.	REGN No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. Appeal to Governing Body of Assoc (GBA): s. 22 1B. Appeal to GBA: s. 35(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of Chair's decision: s. 22(2). 1B. Within 30 days after service of the DC's order: s. 35(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1A. Silent. 1B. Silent	REGN No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. No. 1B. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 37(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. Within 30 days after date of service of GBA's decision: s. 37(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. Silent.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. No. In fact, the appeal is a rehearing on its merits: s. 37(3).	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Professional Conduct Appeal Committee and Minister N.B. This process applies to discipline matters for public school teachers who must be members of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA).	Teaching Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-2; Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999 (under the School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3), ss. 25, 28.	1. First ODM is the Executive Secretary (ES) of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA) to whom the complaint of unprofessional conduct is made: Act, s. 24. ES will order investigation, may refer to mediation and may send to the Professional Conduct [Hearing] Committee (PCHC). But ES may also choose not to send it to PCHC if the complaint is TVINE or settlement is reached: Act, s. 27(2). 2. ES may also suspend membership in the ATA pending investigation or decision of PCHC Act, s. 30(1). Membership in the ATA is a condition of a teacher's employment: Act, s. 5. 3. Main ODM is Professional Conduct [Hearing] Committee (PCHC) which holds hearing and makes decision re status of ATA membership: Act, ss. 31-47. PPHC may also make recommendation to the Minister re status of teaching certificate.	1. Where ES refuses to send complaint to PCHC, complainant may seek review by [Professional Conduct] Complainant Appeal Committee: Act, s. 29(1). 2. No, but there is an external appeal. 3. Appeal is to Professional Conduct Appeal Committee (PCAC): Act, ss. 49-55. 4. If the PCHC or, on appeal, the PCAC recommends suspension or cancellation of the teaching certificate, it is the Minister who decides whether to do so or not: Reg, ss. 25-26.	1. Within 30 days after receiving notice of ES's decision: Act, s. 29(1). 2. N/A 3. Within 30 days of service of PCHC's decision: Act, s. 49(3). 4. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A 3. No. Decision of PCHC remains in effect until PCAC makes its decision: Act, s. 48(1). However, can apply to ES for a stay of that order: Act, s. 48(2). 4. N/A	1. No. 2. Teacher may apply to Queen's Bench for an order staying the suspension: Act, s. 30(2). 3. No. Decision of PCAC is final: Act, s. 55(3). 4. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 28.	1. N/A 2. Silent. 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. Privative clause protects all the Committees. However, judicial review is available on question of jurisdiction only: Act, s. 57. Application must be commenced within 15 days of decision: Act, s. 57(4). 4. N/A.
Professional Practice Appeal Committee and Minister N.B. This process applies to Practice Review (Competence) matters for public school teachers who must be members of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA).	Teaching Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-2, ss. 8(1)(g.1), (2)-(5), 57; Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999 (under the School Act R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3), ss. 25, 28, Practice Review Bylaws of ATA, which are found online at: http://www.teachers.ab.ca/About%20the%20ATA/UpholdingProfessionalStandards/Pages/PracticeReviewBylaws.aspx	1. First ODM is Superintendent (S), to whom complaint of incompetence is made. After an investigation, the S will either send a negative report to the Executive Secretary of ATA who will then direct a hearing, or the S will decide there's no need to proceed: Bylaws ss.10-13. 2. Main ODM is the Professional Practice Review [Hearing] Committee (PPRHC) which holds a hearing and makes a decision re status of ATA membership: Bylaws, ss. 15-29. PPHRC may also make recommendation to the Minister re status of teaching certificate.	1. Where S decides no further action is warranted, complainant may seek review by Professional Practice Complainant Appeal Committee: Bylaws, s. 14. 2. Appeal is to the Professional Practice Appeal Committee (PPAC): Bylaws, s. 31. 3. If the PPHRC or, on appeal, the PPAC recommends that the teacher's certificate be suspended or cancelled, it is the Minister who decides whether to do so or not: Reg, ss. 25-26; Bylaws, s. 38.	1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of S's decision: Bylaws, s. 14(1). 2. Within 30 days of service of decision: Bylaws, s. 31(4). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. The PPRHC's decision remains in effect until the PPAC makes its decision: Bylaws, s. 30. 3. N/A	1. No. 2. No. 3. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 28.	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. Privative clause protects all the Committees. However, judicial review is available on question of jurisdiction only: Act, s. 57. Application must be commenced within 15 days of decision: Act, s. 57(4). 4. N/A
Protection Area Appeal Board	City Transportation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-14, ss. 10-18.	ODM is the Protection Area Officer to whom an application is made for a permit to engage in development in a "transportation protection area": s. 16.	Appeal to the Protection Area Appeal Board: s. 17.	Within 14 days of the date the decision is made or deemed to have been refused: s. 17(1).	No. Silent.	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave: s. 18.	Within 30 days after the making of the decision by the Appeal Board: s. 18.	No. Silent.	No	Leave is required: s. 18.
Protection for Persons in Care Appeal Panel	Protection for Persons in Care Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-29.1, ss. 7, 11, 14-17.	1. First ODM is the Complaints Officer (CO) to whom complaint is made: s. 7. CO may refer to investigator: s. 11(5), or may discontinue the complaint or refuse to review it if the complaint is more than 2 years old or TVINE: s. 11(3). 2. Main ODM is the Director (D) who makes decision after considering the investigator's report: ss. 14, 15.	1. No. 2. Appeal to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister: s. 16.	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days after being notified of the D's decision: s. 17(1).	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No. Decision of Appeal Panel is final: s. 17(7).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Provincial Exploration Review Committee	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40, Exploration Dispute Resolution Regulation, Alta Reg 227/2003, ss. 3, 5, 7, 8-11, 15	ODM is a local settlement officer (LSO) who decides disputes between exploration approval holders and agricultural leaseholders: Reg, ss. 5, 7.	Review on application by Provincial Exploration Review Committee (PERC) established by Minister: Reg, s. 3, 8(1). It may accept new information if relevant: Reg, s. 9(1).	Not later than 7 days after receiving notice of LSO's decision: Reg, s. 8(2)(b).	No: Reg, s. 10.	No. Decision of PERC is binding on the parties: Reg, s. 11.	N/A	N/A	N/A	LSO and PERC may charge fees for their services: Reg, s. 15.
Provincial Parole Board	Corrections Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-29, Part 3, ss. 24-30.	The Provincial Parole Board considers whether to release on parole, suspend parole, vary parole: ss. 26-30. If a provincial body is not appointed under s. 25, then the National Parole Board exercises its similar authority under the federal Act: s. 24.	No appeal or review.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Public Emergency Tribunal	Burial of the Dead Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-8, ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Public Emergency Tribunal (PET), appointed by Minister to mediate or arbitrate any strike or lockout of cemetery workers: ss. 5-6.	No. Any award made by PET is binding on all parties: s. 6(2)-(3).	N/A	N/A	No. Any award made by PET is binding on all parties: s. 6(2)-(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Health Appeal Board	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss. 3-7.	ODM is a regional health authority (RHA) which makes decisions about a nuisance order under s. 62 of the Act (unfit for human habitation, etc.), decisions relating to various permits, licences and other approvals under the regulations and any other decisions where a regulation permits an appeal to the Public Health Appeal Board (PHAB): Act, s. 5. N.B.: The legislation still speaks of "RHAs" but since 2009 there is only one health authority for the province, the "Super Board" called Alberta Health Services. It now incorporates the former 9 RHAs.	Appeal is to PHAB: Act, s. 5. PHAB can resubmit the matter to RHA for further consideration and redetermination where there has not been a reasonable effort to resolve the matter in dispute: Act, s. 5(5).	Within 10 days after receiving notice of the decision complained of: Act, s. 5(3).	No, except insofar as the Chair or Vice-chair of PHAB may direct: Act, s. 6.	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Public Lands Act Appeal Body and Minister N.B.: Appeal Body has not yet been established or designated by provincial cabinet.	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40, Part 7, ss. 119-126.	ODMs are Directors, officers, officials. What decisions may be appealed may be prescribed by provincial cabinet regulation: s. 119(d). No regulations yet.	1. Appeal to Appeal Body (AB) which provincial cabinet may establish or designate: s. 119. Appeal is on the record: s. 120. AB may dismiss if TVINE: s. 123(5). Otherwise, AB holds hearing and submits report with recommendations to the Minister: s. 124(1). 2. Minister makes final decision: s. 124(3).	1. Silent. 2. N/A	1. No. Decision remains in effect unless the AB stays it: ss. 121(4), 123(1). 2. N/A	No. Minister's decision is final: s. 126.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause protects both Minister and AB: s. 126.
Public Service Employee Relations Compulsory Arbitration Board	Public Service Employee Relations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-43, ss. 30-32, 39-41, 62-64.	ODM is Compulsory Arbitration Board (CAB). It is appointed at the Labour Relation Board's discretion to inquire into certain arbitral items in dispute and make a binding arbitral award: ss. 30-32, 39, 41.	No appeal. The employer and the bargaining unit "shall forthwith give effect" to the arbitral award: s. 41.	N/A	N/A	No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review for an order of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench no later than 30 days after date of decision: ss. 63-64.
Radiation Health Advisory Committee	Radiation Protection Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-2, ss. 10, 16, 17.	ODM is the Director who refuses to issue, suspends or cancels a registration certificate to install or operate radiation equipment: s. 10. ODM can also be a Radiation Health Officer who issues a remedial action directive: s. 16.	Appeal to Radiation Health Advisory Committee (RHAC): s. 17.	Within 30 days from the date of the decision: s. 17(2).	No, decision remains in effect unless Chair of RHAC directs otherwise: s. 17(7).	Appeal to Queen's Bench on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 17(5).	Within 30 days from date of service of RHAC's order: s. 17(6).	No, RHAC's decision remains in effect unless the Queen's Bench directs otherwise: s. 17(8).	Yes, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 17(5).	No privative clause in Act.
Real Estate Council of Alberta Appeal Panel	Real Estate Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-5, ss. 36-52; Real Estate (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 113/1996, s. 21.	1. First ODM is the Executive Director (ED) of the Real Estate Council of Alberta, to whom complaints are made about the conduct of an industry member: Act, s. 37(1). The ED may investigate, refuse to investigate or discontinue an investigation for a variety of reasons including that the complaint is TVINE: Act, s. 38; Reg, s. 21. After investigation, ED may direct that no further action be taken or that there is sufficient evidence to refer the matter to a Real Estate Council of Alberta Hearing Panel (HP): Act, s. 39. 2. Main ODM is the HP, which determines whether the industry member's conduct is deserving of sanction and makes a variety of orders: Act, s. 43(1).	1. ED's decision not to investigate or take further action may be appealed to a Hearing Panel (HP): Act, s. 40(1). So can ED's decisions to suspend an authorization or issue a letter of reprimand: Act, s. 40.1(1)-(2). 2. Any decision of the HP (whether at first instance or on appeal) may be appealed to the Appeal Panel (AP): Act, s. 48(1).	1. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: Act, ss. 40(1)and 40.1(1)-(2). 2. Within 30 days of the receipt of the HP's decision: Act, s. 48(4)-(5).	1. No. Silent. 2. No, there is no automatic stay but an industry member has 7 days to apply to the HP for a stay: s. 48(10). If HP refuses, the industry member then has 7 days from the date of that decision to appeal to the AP on that point: Act, s. 48(13).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 52(1). However, the ED may only appeal if it is in the best interests of the public to do so: Act, s. 52(2).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from receipt of the AP's decision: Act, s. 52(3).	1. N/A 2. No, there is no automatic stay but an industry member has 7 days to apply to the AP for a stay: Act, s. 50(7). If AP refuses, the industry member then has 7 days from the date of that decision to appeal to the Court on that point: Act, s. 50(10).	1. N/A 2. No	1. No. 2. Costs of appeal should be born by the appellant: Act, s. 52(8).
Registrar of Titles	Land Titles Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-4, ss. 184-185, 194-195.	ODM is the Registrar who makes various decisions and orders concerning land title registration, etc.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Any act, omission, refusal, decision, direction or order of the Registrar may be appealed to the Queen's Bench: s. 184. (The Registrar can also refer any question by reference to the Queen's Bench: s. 185). 2. Registrar/person can appeal from any order/decision of the Queen's Bench to the Court of Appeal: s. 194 (A Queen's Bench Justice can also refer a matter to the Court of Appeal: s. 195).	1 and 2. Act is silent. Governed by court rules/procedure.	1 and 2. Silent.	1 and 2. No.	No privative clause in Act.
Regulated Accounting Profession Appeal Tribunal	Regulated Accounting Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-12, ss. 67-119.	1. ODM is the Complaints Inquiry Committee (CIC), to which the initial complaint is made. Following various reviews and investigations, either the CIC or the CIC chair may direct that no further action be taken: ss. 67, 69, 76. Or the CIC may refer the matter to the Discipline Tribunal (DT) for a hearing: s. 79. 2. The DT determines whether unprofessional conduct has occurred: s. 92(1).	1. Appeal of a decision to take no further action may be made to the Appeal Tribunal (AT): s. 80. If successful, the AT will then refer the conduct to the DT for a hearing. 2. Appeal of the DT's decision is to the AT: s. 101. AT can quash, vary or reverse all or any parts of the DT's decision: s. 12(1)-(2).	1. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: s. 80. 2. Within 30 days of service of the DT's decision: s. 108.	1. No. Silent. 2. There is no automatic stay of suspension or cancellation of registration, unless the AT orders otherwise: s. 103(1). However, other orders ARE automatically stayed until all appeals have been exhausted: s. 103(2).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 117.	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days of service of AT's decision: s. 117(3).	1. N/A 2. There is no automatic stay of suspension or cancellation of registration, unless the Court orders otherwise: s. 115(1). However, other orders ARE automatically stayed until all appeals have been exhausted: s. 115(2).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal is on the record unless otherwise agreed by the parties: s. 118(1).
Regulated Forestry Profession Council	Regulated Forestry Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-13, ss. 44-81.	1. ODM is the Complaints Director (CD): s. 45(1) who, on receipt of a complaint, may send it to alternate dispute resolution, conduct an investigation or dismiss it: s. 45. Where an investigation is done, the CD will then either dismiss the complaint or send it to the Hearing Tribunal: s. 55. The investigated person's practice permit may be suspended or made conditional: s. 54. 2. The Regulated Forestry Profession Hearing Tribunal (HT) determines whether the conduct constitutes unprofessional conduct: s. 69(1) and can make a variety of orders: s. 71.	1. The CD's dismissal may be appealed to the Regulated Forestry Profession Complaint Review Committee: s. 45(3), which will either refer the matter to the HT for a hearing, direct further investigation or confirm that the complaint is dismissed: s. 57(4)-(5). 2. Appeal from HT to the Regulated Forestry Profession Council: s. 76(1). The Council may quash, confirm or vary the order or refer the matter back to the HT for a new hearing: s. 78(5).	1. Within 30 days from notice of CD's decision: s. 57(1). 2. Within 30 days after the date on which the HT's decision was given to the investigated person: s. 76(2).	1. No, but the investigated person may apply to the Queen's Bench for an order staying the suspension of or conditions on the practice permit: s. 54(2). 2. No, there is no automatic stay of HT's order unless stayed by Council, on application: s. 75(1). If stay is refused or decision is not made after 10 days, then applicant may seek stay from Queen's Bench: s. 75(3).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 79(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the date on which Council's decision was given to the investigated person: s. 79(2).	1. N/A 2. No, a decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 75(4).	1. N/A 2. No.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal is on the record: s. 80(1).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service	Residential Tenancies Act, S.A. 2004, c. R-17.1, Part 5.1, ss. 54.1 - 54. 8; Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service Regulation, Alta Reg 98/2006.	Parties must choose to have their dispute heard either in Provincial Court or by the Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service: Act, ss. 54.2 - 54.4. ODM is the Residential Tenancy Officer (RTO) who hears dispute and makes orders: Reg, ss. 4, 8, 15-16. N.B.: RTO must refer the dispute to the Provincial Court if it involves constitutional or human rights issues, is complex or cannot be heard in a timely manner: Reg, s. 17.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 54.7(n); Reg, s. 23. Decision of Queen's Bench is final and cannot be further appealed: Act, s. 54.7(n); Reg, s. 24(2).	Within 30 days after the order is given: Reg, s. 23(1)(a).	No, RTO's order remains in effect unless the Queen's Bench, on application, stays it: Reg, s. 26.	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only.	No privative clause in Act.
Safety Codes Council GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss.19(1)(c), 49-54; Safety Code Council Bylaws, ss. 14.1-14.20.	ODM is the Safety Codes Officer (SCO) who determines if the Act has been contravened or if any thing, process or activity to which the Act applies represents a danger of serious injury or damage to a person or property: s. 49(1). The SCO then makes an order regarding the thing, process, activity or contravention: s. 49(2).	1. The person to whom the order was issued can apply to an Administrator to review the order and confirm, revoke or vary it: s. 49(6). 2. Appeal of the order to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): s. 50(1). An appeal to the SCC may proceed regardless of whether there was a review by an Administrator: s. 50(3).	1. Within 14 days from date order was served: s. 49(5). 2. Within 35 days of the date the order was sent: s. 50(1).	1. Silent. 2. No, an appeal to the SCC does not operate as a stay of the order, unless so directed by the Chair of the SCC on application: s. 54(1); Bylaw, 14.5.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after receipt of the SCC's decision: s. 53(2).	1. N/A 2. No, an appeal does not operate as a stay of the order, unless a Justice of the Queen's Bench so directs on application: s. 54(2).	1. N/A 2. Yes, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	No
Safety Codes Council OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 194/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49 and Part 5.	ODM is the Alberta Elevating Devices and Amusement Rides Safety Association (AEDARSA). It administers safety regulations re elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, freight platform lifts, manlifts, personnel hoists, lifts for persons with physical disabilities, passenger rope-ways (ski-lifts, etc.) and amusements and rides defined as "elevating devices." The AEDARSA is empowered to issue variances, permits (including suspension and cancellation) and Safety Code Officer orders under s. 49 of the SCA concerning contraventions of the Act and safety/danger violations.	1. Refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit may be appealed to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): SCA, s. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. Orders under SCA s. 49 may be reviewed by an Administrator, on application: SCA, s. 49(5). 3. Orders under SCA s. 49 may also simultaneously be appealed to the SCC: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 2. Within 14 days of being served. Administrator may revoke or vary within 21 days from original service. 3. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. Ditto.	1. An appeal lies from an order of the SCC to the Queen's Bench but only on a questions of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 3. Ditto.	1. Within 30 days of service of Council's decision: SCA, s. 53(2). 3. Ditto.	1. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. Ditto.	1. See notes under External Appeals. 3. Ditto.	N/A
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Boilers Delegated Administration Regulation, Alta Reg 32/2002 (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, s. 2 and Part 5. Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1. ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10, Schedule 10, s. 2(1)(e).	ODM is the Alberta Boilers Safety Association (ABSA). It has the authority of a Safety Codes Officer under the SCA re pressure welders, pressure equipment and power engineers. ABSA can issue orders under Part 5 of the SCA for contravention of the Act and to control unsafe situations. ABSA can also issue variances and permits under the Safety Codes Act.	1. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can get it reviewed by an Administrator of SCA. Administrator can revoke or vary the order within 21 days of its original service: SCA, s. 49. 2. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can also appeal it to the Safety Codes Council (SCC) simultaneously with seeking review from Administrator: SCA, s. 50. 3. A refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit can be appealed to the SCC in accordance with the Council's bylaws: SCA, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 4. For any of ABSA's decisions, actions or inactions not covered by the SCA's appeal structure, the Boilers DA Reg provides another appeal route – to the Minister responsible for the SCA: Boilers DA Reg, s. 6. The Minister has discretion whether to hear the appeal or not. He can confirm, vary or revoke.	1. Within 14 days after service: SCA, s. 49 SCA. 2. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50 SCA. 3. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 4. None stated.	2. On appeal to SCC, no: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 4. Reg is silent.	2. SCC's order under s. 49 may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53. 3. Order of SCC may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 4. Minister's decision on appeal is final. No external appeal.	2. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53. 3. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53 (2).	2. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(2).	2. See notes under External Appeals. 3. See notes under External Appeals.	N/A
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 44, 46, 53-54; Permit Regulation, Alta Reg 204/2007, ss. 10-11, 20-28; Fire Code Regulation, Alta Reg 118/2007, ss. 1-2; Alberta Fire Code 2006, Division C, Part 2, ss. 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10; Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2(1), 2(4) and Schedule; Storage Tank System Management Regulation, Alta Reg 50/2010, ss. 2, 6.	ODM is the Petroleum Tank Management Association of Alberta (PTMA), which exercises delegated authority to grant, refuse, suspend or cancel permits and registration certificates for installation, alteration or removal of storage tanks. In this regard, PTMA exercises the powers of a Safety Code Officer (SCO): Storage Tank Reg, s. 2(3). However, PTMA has no SCO powers under s. 49 or Part 5 of the Safety Codes Act re contraventions, safety/danger violations, etc.	1. A person who is denied a permit or whose permit is suspended or cancelled may appeal to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): Act, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. A person affected by action/decision of the PTMA may request written review by Minister of any matter not governed by appeal provisions of s. 50 of the Safety Codes Act: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(1). Hearing such an appeal is at the discretion of the Minister: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(2).	1. Within 30 days of service of written notice of decision: Act, s. 51(1)(c) and (2). 2. Silent.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. An order of the SCC may be appealed to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. No. Decision of the Minister is final: Tank Storage Reg, s. 6(4).	1. Within 30 days after receipt of service of SCC's decision: Act, s. 53(2). 2. N/A	1. No. Stay may be ordered by judge of Queen's Bench: Act, s. 54(2). 2. N/A	1. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. N/A	1 . No. 2. No.
School Boards (and Minister)	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.S-3, ss. 82-90, 123-125.	1. When a person ceases to be qualified to be a trustee or is disqualified according to the criteria set out in s. 82(1), the trustee who is disqualified shall immediately resign: s. 85. If the disqualified trustee refuses to resign, the School Board may pass a resolution making the trustee's seat vacant: s. 86(a). Here the ODM is the School Board. 2. Concerning a completely different matter, the ODM is an employee of the School Board who either fails to make a decision or makes a decision that significantly affects a student's education: s. 123(1)-(2).	1. No. 2A. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may appeal the matter to the School Board: s. 123(1)-(2). 2B. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may request that the Minister review the Board's decision, with respect to certain issues: s. 124(1). The Minister's decision is final: s. 125(2).	1. N/A 2A. Within a reasonable time of being informed of the decision: s. 123(2) (may be more formally determined by each School Board in their own resolutions: s. 123(5)). 2B. Silent.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1A. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 87(1). 1B. There is a further appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 90(1). 2. No.	1A. Within 30 days of the School Board passing the resolution: s. 87(3). 1B. Silent. Would proceed according to the Court of Appeal's rules of procedure. 2. N/A	1A. No, the disqualification remains unless the Queen's Bench orders otherwise: s.87(2). 1B. No, any disqualification ordered by the Queen's Bench remains in place until the final determination of the appeal: s. 90(1). 2. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A	No
Seniors Benefit Act Appeal Panels	Seniors Benefit Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-7, s. 3; Seniors Benefit Act General Regulation, Alta Reg 213/1994, ss. 2-3, 9.	ODM is the Minister of Seniors and Community Support (i.e. Departmental official) who makes determinations regarding eligibility and benefits: Regs, ss. 2-3.	A person who is found ineligible or who contests the amount awarded may appeal the decision in writing to the Minister: Reg, s. 9(1), who may then appoint a Seniors Benefit Act Appeal Panel (AP): Act, s. 9(2). On receipt of the AP's decision, the Minister will order accordingly: Act, s. 9(2).	Silent.	Silent.	No. The decision of the AP is final: Act, s. 9(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Social Care Facilities Licensing Act Appeal Board	Social Care Facilities Licensing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-10, ss. 6-11.	1. ODM is the Director (D) who issues the necessary licence (including a conditional licence) to operate a social care facility. D can also suspend or cancel a licence: ss. 6, 9. 2. ODM is the D who can issue stop orders backed up by court enforcement if needed: s. 11.	1. Person may appeal to the Minister, who will appoint an Appeal Board (AB): s. 10. 2. No internal review or appeal.	1. Within 30 days after being notified of the D's decision: s. 10(1). 2. N/A	1. Silent. 2. N/A	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s.10(8). 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 11(8).	1. Within 30 days after being served with the AB's decision: s.10(8). 2. Within 15 days of service of stop order: s. 11(8).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No. 2. No.
Soil Conservation Appeal Committee	Soil Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-15, ss. 4-14.	ODM is the Officer (either an agriculture fieldman or a soil conservation officer appointed under this Act) who issues a Notice to landowner or landholder that specific remedial measures must be taken within a specified time frame to prevent soil loss or deterioration: s. 4.	Appeal is to the Soil Conservation Appeal Committee (SCAC) for that municipality: s. 7. The notice of appeal must be accompanied with a $50 deposit: s. 8(b). SCAC will hold hearing and decide: ss. 11 and 13. SCAC may also return the deposit in whole or in part: s. 13(4).	Within the time period specified in Officer's notice, or before any remedial measures have been commenced (whichever is later): s. 7(2). If the time period is 72 hours or less, the recipient of the notice has 72 hours to serve an appeal notice: s. 7(3).	Yes: s. 9(1). If remedial measures have already been commenced but not completed, notice of appeal halts those measures until determination of the appeal: s. 9(2).	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Special Cases Committee and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.S-3, s. 39(3)(b), (4); Student Evaluation Regulation, Alta Reg 177/2003, s. 12.	ODM is the school official or school division official who makes decisions regarding out-of-province high school credits, evaluations and diploma requirements, determines the status of mature students, and various other evaluation and credit related issues: Reg, s. 12(1).	1. Student or parent or both may appeal to the Special Cases Committee (SCC): Reg, s. 12(1). The principal of the school must also be informed: Reg, s. 12(2). 2. The person who made the request may ask the Minister to review the SCC's decision: Reg, s. 12(4).	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	Silent. No external appeal in either case.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Special Needs Tribunal and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 48.	ODM is a School Board (SB) which determines that a student has special needs that cannot be met by an educational program provided by the SB: s. 48(1).	1. SB shall refer the matter to a Special Needs Tribunal (SNT) to confirm the SB's decision or to determine whether the SB can in fact provide appropriate educational programs: s. 48(2). If the SNT confirms SB's inability, then the SNT shall develop or approve a special needs plan for the student: s. 48(3). 2. Any special needs plan by the SNT shall be reviewed at least once every 3 years while the student is in school: s. 48(6). 3. A parent or the SB may request that the Minister review any decision made by the SNT: s. 48(9).	1. Matter is automatically referred. No time frame is stated: s. 48(2). 2. At least once every 3 years: s. 48(6). 3. Silent	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Student Evaluation Appeal Process and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 39(3)(c); Student Evaluation Regulation, Alta Reg 177/2003, ss. 2-10.	This process relates to provincial exams, diploma exams and other provincially-administered national and international tests. 1. ODM is the person conducting the evaluation who evicts a disruptive student from the exam: Reg, s. 6(1). 2. ODM is the Executive Director (ED) who can take various actions against a cheating examinee: Reg, s. 8.	1. Evicted examinee may object in writing to the ED responsible for learner assessment in the Department: Reg, s. 7(1). ED may confirm, allow re-evaluation, or award marks based on examinee's prior achievement record: Reg, s. 7(2). 2. Examinee or parent or both can appeal the ED's appeal decision under s. 7 or ED's ODM decision under s. 8 to the Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) responsible for learner assessment in the Department: Reg, s. 9(1). 3. ADM's decision may be appealed to the Minister: Reg, s. 9(2).	1. Within 7 days of the eviction: s. 7(1). 2. Within 30 days of being notified of decision: s. 9(1). 3. Within 60 days after notification of the decision: s. 9(2).	Silent.	3. Silent. No external appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Student Financial Assistance Appeal Committee and Minister	Student Financial Assistance Act, S.A.2002, c.S-20.5, ss. 19, 22(1)(a); Student Financial Assistance Regulation, Alta Reg 298/2002, s. 15.	ODM is the Minister who issues a certificate of eligibility to a student which authorizes a financing institution to make a loan to the student: Act, s. 19.	1A. Appeal to the Minister if there is a denial for certain reasons: Reg, s. 15(1). 1B. If there is a denial or a lesser amount awarded for other reasons, an appeal lies to the Appeal Committee which hears case and makes recommendation to the Minister: Reg, s. 15(3) and (4). Minister is the decision-maker here too: Reg, s. 15(5).	1A and 1B. Before the end of the academic year for which assistance is sought: Reg, s. 15(7)(b).	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Subdivision and Development Appeal Board	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 678-689.	1. For subdivision matters, ODM is the subdivision authority: s. 678(1). 2. For development matters, ODM is the development authority: s. 685(1).	1. Appeal to the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board (SDAB) for the municipality: s. 678(1). In very limited circumstances the appeal is to the Municipal Government Board (MGB) instead: s. 678(2). 2. Appeal to the SDAB when there is refusal to issue a permit or a permit is issued with conditions: s. 685(1).	1. Within 14 days of receipt or deemed receipt of the decision: s. 678(2). 2. Within 14 days of receipt or deemed receipt of the decision: s. 686(1).	1 and 2. Silent.	1. and 2. Appeal from the SDAB [or MGB] lies to the Court of Appeal: s. 688(1). Leave to appeal is needed and the appeal may only be on a question of law or jurisdiction.	1. and 2. Within 30 days after the date the SDAB's [or MGB's] decision is issued: s. 688(2).	1 and 2. Silent.	1 and 2. Yes, appeals are only allowed on questions of law or jurisdiction: s. 688(1). Leave is required: s. 688(2). Appeal is on the record: s. 689(1).	1 and 2. If the Court cancels a decision of the SDAB [or MGB], it must send the matter back to that tribunal to be reheard according to the Court's new directions: s. 689(2).
Surface Rights Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Surface Rights Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-24, ss. 12-15, 25-30.	1. ODM is the Surface Rights Board (SRB) which makes orders granting right of entry to surface land by operators in various circumstances: ss. 12(3)-(4), 13, 13.1, 15. Can also terminate such orders: s. 28. 2. On making a right of entry order, the SRB will determine the amount of compensation payable: s. 25. SRB can also hear and settle disputes over loss or damages arising out of a surface lease or right of entry: s. 30. These decisions can be appealed as if they were a compensation order: s. 30(4).	1. and 2. SRB may review, rescind, amend or replace any decision or order made by it: s. 29.	1. and 2. Silent	1. and 2. Silent.	1. No appeal of right of entry orders. 2. A compensation order may be appealed to Queen's Bench as to amount or the person to whom it shall be paid: s. 26. 3. With leave of the Court of Appeal, there may be a further appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 26(8).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after date of receiving the compensation order: s. 26(3). 3. According to the practice of the Court of Appeal: s. 26(8).	1. N/A 2 and 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2 and 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2. The appeal is in the form of a new hearing: s. 26(6). 3. Leave to appeal is required: s. 26(8).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Surface Rights Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE SRB IS ODM	Expropriation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, s. 27(2), 29, 37, 38.	ODM is SRB in expropriations under the Hydro and Electric Energy Act re power plants and expropriations under the Railway (Alberta) Act: s. 27(2). As ODM, the SRB determines the amount of compensation for such expropriated land, when the owners of the land and the expropriating authority cannot come to an agreement on the issues: s. 29.	No.	N/A	N/A	Decisions and awards of the SRB can be appealed to the Court of Appeal: s. 37(1). The Court can either make its own decision or refer the matter back to the SRB: s. 37(2). On questions of jurisdiction or validity of an order, the SRB shall state a case to the Court of Appeal and if it does not, the person can apply to the Court of Appeal for an order to do so: s. 38(1)-(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 37(2).	No.
Surface Rights Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE SRB IS ODM	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40; Exploration Dispute Resolution Regulation, Alta Reg 227/2003, ss. 19-29.	SRB can make 3 kinds of orders: --a right of entry order, where an agricultural leaseholder (ALH) refuses entry to an exploration approval holder (EAH): Reg, s. 19 --a compensation order to be paid to ALH for entry: Reg, s. 20 --a compensation order to be paid to ALH for loss or damage caused by EAH: Reg, s. 22.	None stated in Reg. Although SRB may be able to review its own decision as provided in its governing statute (GPA Entry) since that procedure applies: Reg, s. 24.			1. Entry orders cannot be appealed: Reg, s. 26. 2. Both kinds of compensation orders can be appealed to the Queen's Bench: Reg, s. 26 which makes the appeal provision in Surface Rights Act govern (see GPA Entry)	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry SRB can charge fees for its services: Reg, s. 29.
Supportive Living Accommodation Director and Appeal Panel	Supportive Living Accommodation Licensing Act, S.A. 2009, c. 23.5, ss. 4, 10, 15, 17-18, 20; Supportive Living Accommodation Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 40/2010, s. 6.	1. ODM is the Director (D) who grants, renews, suspends and cancels licence needed to operate a supportive living accommodation: Act, ss. 4, 15. 2. ODM is the D who can order that specified measures be taken within a time period or who can issue a stop order: Act, ss. 8, 12, 16. Stop orders can be backed up with court enforcement: Act, s. 17. 3. ODM is a Complaints Officer (CO). Any person who has reason to believe an operator has failed to comply with the Act, Regs, order or licence may make a complaint: Act, s. 10(1).	1. Appeal is to Appeal Panel (AP) appointed by Minister: Act, s. 20(1)-(2). 2. No internal review or appeal. 3. Appeal to D: Act, s. 10(6).	1. Within 15 days after being notified in writing of D's decision: Act, s. 20(1). 2. N/A 3. Within 30 days of notification of CO's decision: Reg, s. 6(1).	1. Silent. 2. N/A 3. Silent.	1. No. Decision of AP is "final and binding and may not be appealed": Act, s. 20(7). 2. Yes. D's stop order can be appealed to Queen's Bench: Act, s. 18(1). But not an order to take specified measures. 3. No. Decision of D may not be appealed: Reg, s. 6(6).	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days from date of service of stop order: Act, s. 18(1). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. Stop order remains in effect unless the court orders a stay: Act, s. 18(3). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. 3. N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Teachers' Pension Plans Board of Trustees (a.k.a. Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Board)	Teachers' Pension Plans Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-1, ss. 5, 6, 9, 10.	ODM is staff of the Board who make various decisions re administration of the pension plans.	Those decisions may be reviewed by the Review Committee, which consists of the entire Board of Trustees. Creation of this Review Committee is authorized by s. 9 of the Act.	Silent.	Silent.	None is provided.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Tobacco Tax Appeal Process	Tobacco Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-4, ss. 11, 12, 15.	ODM is the Minister re licensing, assessment of tax, interest and penalty and refunds.	On service of Notice of Objection, Minister shall reconsider his decision: s. 11. Can also waive reconsideration and go right to court if Minister gives Notice of Consent: s. 11(6).	Within 90 days of the mailing of the notice of Minister's decision: s. 11.	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 12 Queen's Bench practice and procedures govern, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada: s. 15.	Within 90 days of Minister's reconsideration: s. 12(1) or within 90 days of service of Minister's Notice of Consent to immediate appeal: s. 11(6).	Silent.	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Tourism Levy Appeal Process	Tourism Levy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-5.5, ss. 2.1, 16, 17, 20.	ODM is the Minister who registers, suspends or cancels registration of providers of accommodations in Alberta and issues notices of assessment: s. 2.1.	On service of Notice of Objection, Minister shall reconsider his decision: s. 16. Can also waive reconsideration and go right to court if Minister gives Notice of Consent: s. 16(5).	Within 90 days of the mailing of the notice of Minister's decision: s. 16.	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 17. Queen's Bench practice and procedures govern, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada: s. 20.	Within 90 days of Minister's reconsideration: s. 17(1) or within 90 days of service of Minister's Notice of Consent to immediate appeal: s. 16(6).	Silent.	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Unclaimed Personal Property Appeal Process	Unclaimed Personal Property a[illegible]ested Property Act, S.A. 2007, c. U-1.5, ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58-60.	ODM is the Minister who requires holders of unclaimed property to transfer or deliver it to the Minister in various circumstances: ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58.	Holder of property can file a Notice of Objection and Minister shall reconsider the matter: s. 59.	Within 120 days after receiving Minister's claim: ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58.	Yes, property holder does not have to transfer property while a Notice of Objection is pending: s. 58(3).	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 60.	Within 30 days after date of Minister's reconsidered decision: s. 60(1).	Yes, property holder does not have to transfer property while a court appeal is pending: s. 59(2).	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Weed Control Appeal Panel and Minister	Weed Control Act, S.A. 2008, c. W-5.1, ss. 13-21; Weed Control Regulation, Alta Reg 19/2010, ss. 10-15.	ODM is an Inspector who gives a notice requiring compliance with Act and destruction of prohibited noxious weeds: Act, ss. 13-14. ODM can also be local authority which gives notices to control noxious weeds and to destroy prohibited noxious weeds: Act, s. 15. Local authority also sends debt recovery notices re cleanup: Act, s. 21	1. Appeal of any of those notices is to an independent Appeal Panel (AP) established by the local authority: Act, s. 19. AP can confirm, reverse, vary notice: Act, s. 19. 2. May request review of the AP's decision by the Minister: Act, s. 20.	1. Within the time specified in the notice for doing the thing ordered or within 10 days, whichever is less: Reg, s. 11(2). 2. Within 3 days of receiving the appeal decision: Reg, s. 14.	1 and 2. Yes, the notice is stayed until the AP and the Minister's reviews are completed or the time for the Minister's review has lapsed: Act, s. 17(2).	No, the decision of the Minister is final: Act, s. 20(2).	N/A	N/A	N/A	There is a $500 appeal fee which is refundable in whole or in part if the appeal is successful: Reg, ss. 12(e) and 15. No privative clause in Act.
Widows' Pension Appeal Panel	Widows' Pension Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-7, ss. 3, 5, 8, 9.	ODM is the Minister or his delegate who decides whether to grant a pension: s. 3. Can also discontinue, suspend or vary a pension: s. 5.	Appeal to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister on request: s. 8(1).	Within 30 days of date of receiving notice of Minister's decision: s. 8(2).	Silent.	No. Appeal Panel's decision is final: s. 9(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-15, ss. 13.1-13.4, 17, 21, 27, 45-46, 46.1-46.4, 119-120, 157.1. WCB JURISDICTION	The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters and questions arising under the Act: s. 17(1).	WCB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 17(3). But apart from that, all decisions are final and conclusive and not open to review in any court, except for those matters which may be appealed under s. 13.1: s. 17(1).	Silent.	Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause against judicial review: s. 17(2).
	WORKERS' CLAIMS AND ASSESSMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES LEVIED AGAINST EMPLOYERS	ODM is a WCB claims adjudicator (CA). ODM is the WCB which levies assessments and administrative penalties against employers. N.B.: Review and Appeal Structure is the same for each.	1. Decisions may be reviewed by Review Body (RB) appointed by WCB under s. 45: s. 46(1) or s. 119. 2. Appeal to Workers' Compensation Appeal Commission (WCAC): s. 13.2(1)(a) or (b). WCAC has regard to the record but may also receive new or additional evidence. WCAC is bound by the policies of the WCB. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	1. Within one year from date CA's decision was issued: s. 46(1), or assessment was made: s. 120(1). Same procedure for administrative penalties: s. 120(1.1). Time may be extended but no appeal of that: ss. 46(7) and (9), 120(5) and (7). 2. Within one year from date of decision by RB: ss. 13.2(8) or (9). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	2. Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	2. Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No extension of time may be ordered by Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	2. No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	2. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	2. Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	MEDICAL PANELS RE WORKERS' CLAIMS		WCB or WCAC may refer any medical issue to a Medical Panel (MP) : s. 46.1(1). The medical findings of the MP are binding on all parties: s. 46.1(5). Those findings are final and conclusive and are not open to question or review in any court: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	No: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	"APPEAL" TO PROVINCIAL CABINET RE WORKERS' CLAIMS					Notwithstanding anything in the Act, the provincial cabinet can order compensation if it is of the opinion that "an injustice or hardship to a worker has resulted or will result." Cabinet may refer the matter to the Queen's Bench for an assessment of damages: s. 27.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	RECONSIDERATION OF OLD WCB APPEAL DECISIONS		At its discretion or on application, the WCAC may reconsider any appeal decision made by the WCB before Nov. 1, 1998: s. 13.1(8).	N/A	N/A	Presumably, today's appeal process applies and appeal would be to the Queen's Bench on the same terms as any other matter.	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	ISSUES RE REMOVAL OF RIGHT TO SUE	ODM is the WCB which determines whether a person who is party to an action is entitled to compensation under the Act: s. 21(3). If so, the person has no cause of action to sue.	Appeal to WCAC: s. 13.2(1)(c). Appeal is on record but new or additional evidence can be received. WCAC is bound by WCB policy. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	Within one year from date of decision by WCB: ss. 13.2(8). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	LONG-STANDING CONTENTIOUS MATTERS		Review Bodies (RB) may be established by provincial cabinet regulation, together with a fund (as part of the Accident Fund) for payment of awards by such RBs: s. 157.1(2). No such regs have been passed since this section was added to the Act in 2002. The purpose of such RBs is stated only in the heading to Part 8.1 – "Long-standing Contentious Matters."	Silent.	Silent.	Decision of RB is final: s. 157.1(3), but it may be subject to judicial review: s. 157.1(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	An order of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench "no later than 30 days after the date of the decision, proceeding or reasons, whichever is later": s. 157.1(4).
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE WCB IS ODM	Special Payment Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-17.	ODM is the WCB which decides on the special payment payable on remarriage: ss. 2-3.	Section 8 of the Special Payment Act (SPA) says the Workers' Compensation Act (WCA) applies insofar as applicable. So WCB could reconsider its decision pursuant to s. 17(3) of WCA. But apart from that, SPA s. 7 says that the decision of the WCB is final and conclusive and not open to question or review in any court. WCB has exclusive jurisdiction. So there is no further appeal to WCAC nor to the Courts.	Silent: WCA	Silent: WCA	No: SPA, s. 7.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause against judicial review: SPA, s. 7.
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE WCB IS ODM AND WCAC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	MLA Compensation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-19.	Compensation for MLA on-the-job injury and death is administered by WCB and the Workers' Compensation Act (WCA) applies with all necessary modifications. So WCA decision-making and appeal structures apply. See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Agriculture										
Agricultural Pests Appeal Committee and Minister	Agricultural Pests Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.A-8, ss. 12-16.	ODM is an Inspector who issues a Notice: s. 12.	1. Local authority appoints an Appeal Committee (AC): s. 14. 2. Further appeal to Minister: s. 15.	1. Lesser of time specified in Notice or within 10 days of service. 2. Within 3 days of receiving copy of AC's decision.	Yes, Notice is stayed through appeal to AC and until further appeal to Minister is held or time for it has expired: s. 16.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural Service Board(s)	Agricultural Services Board Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.A-10, ss. 14-15.	An Agricultural Service Board (ASB) is usually just an advisory body to Municipal Councils except in one instance. Generally, a Municipal Council is not obliged to accept its recommendations except where the Board recommends to rescind an order/bylaw of reclamation and to return land to owner: s. 15. So where an ASB makes that binding recommendation, the ASB is the actual ODM, not the Municipal Council which issues the resulting order.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 14. 2. Presumably, Court of Appeal and beyond (statute does not explicitly address).	1. Not more than 30 days after service of order: s. 14(2).	Yes, if appealed, no work can start until the order/bylaw is final either by lapse of time or by being confirmed "by the highest court to which the appeal may be taken": s. 14(3).	Silent	Silent
Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Appeal Tribunal	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-4, Part 5, ss. 29-43.	There are two separate ODMs here: COUNCIL (which is a corporate body appointed by the Minister to approve plan proposals for the establishment of Boards/Commissions) and a BOARD/COMMISSION (established by Regulation to control and regulate the marketing of a particular agriproduct). 1. Council: Act, s. 37. 2. Board/Commission: Act, s. 36.	1. Person or Board/Commission affected by an order, direction or decision of Council may apply to Council for a review of it. 2. Person affected by an order, direction or decision of a Board/Commission may apply to the Board/Commission for a review of it. 3. The reviewed decision of a Board/Commission may be appealed to an Appeal Tribunal appointed by Minister: Act, ss. 38-40.	1. Within 60 days of service of order except where it concerns a s. 30 direction to amend or appeal regulations; then appeal period is 15 days. 2. Within 60 days of service of order. 3. Within 60 days of service of review decision by Board/Commission.	No.	3. Appeal Tribunal itself (at any stage of proceedings) may state a special case for the opinion of the Queen's Bench on any point of law. Court can also direct the Appeal Tribunal to do so: Act, s. 43. Not really an appeal in the purest sense. 4. Access to Queen's Bench on a single point is possible where an order is made by Appeal Tribunal to keep certain information confidential from the other party: Act, ss. 41-42. Not called an appeal per se.	3. At any stage of the proceedings before the Appeal Tribunal. 4. None stated, but the implication is that it would be taken immediately to the Queen's Bench for determination.	No.	See notes under External Appeals	See notes under External Appeals.
Animal Health Appeal Board	Animal Health Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-40.2, ss. 17, 32, 43, 46-50.	ODM is the Minister: ss. 17, 32 and 43. Specific decisions include those related to the terms and conditions of quarantines, surveillance and control zones, as well as licenses and compensation for loss of animals or costs of terms and conditions of orders: ss. 17, 32, 43, and 46(1).	Appeal is to the Animal Health Appeal Board: s. 46(1). The appeal is commenced by the person serving the notice of appeal on the Minister in the prescribed form: s. 46(2).	Within 30 days from the notification of the decision: s. 46(2).	There is no automatic stay, but there is a reinstatement (of licence) procedure: s. 50. This procedure is not automatic and involves filing an originating notice with the Queen's Bench for the Court to determine whether or not a licence is to be reinstated: s. 50(1).	Appeal is to the Queen's Bench, on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 49(1).	Within 30 days from the date the appellant receives notice of the decision: s. 49(2).	Silent	Appeal to the Court may only be on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 49(2).	No
Bee Appeal Panels	Bee Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-2, ss. 7, 8, 11; Bee Regulation, Alta Reg 194/2003, s. 6.	ODM is an Apiculture Inspector who identifies illegal, diseased or problem bees and serves an order: Act, ss. 7 and 8.	An order can be appealed by filing a notice with the Minister: Act, s. 11(1). The Minister will then appoint a Bee Appeal Panel of 3-5 members to hear the case: Reg, s.6.	Within 5 working days: Act, s. 11(1).	Silent	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dairy Industry Review Body	Dairy Industry Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-2, ss. 4-7, 14-16, 23.	ODM is the Director who issues, refuses, suspends or cancels various licences: ss. 4-7, or an Inspector who issues various stop orders or prohibitions: ss. 14, 16, 18.	May apply to Minister for a review: s. 23(1). Minister will direct the Director to review the matter or will appoint one or more persons to hold a hearing: s. 23(2).	Silent.	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause.
Drainage Council	Drainage Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-16.	1. Minister can establish or dissolve Drainage Districts: ss. 8(1) and 11 (1). 2. Board of Trustees (BT) of a Drainage District determines refunds: s.9. Minister may also refer decision regarding the establishment or dissolution of a drainage district to the BT: s. 10(4). BT also has various powers re drainage works: s. 30(1) and assessments: s. 38.	1. No. Act is silent. 2A. Any complaint about the assessment roll is heard by the Drainage Council (DC): s. 46. 2B(a). A ratepayer affected by any bylaw, resolution or direction of the BT may request that the BT review it: s. 64. 2B(b). Ratepayer may appeal BT's review decision to the DC: s. 65.	1. N/A 2A. Silent. 2B(a). Within 60 days from the date of passage or notification, as the case may be: s. 64(1). 2B(b). Within 60 days from the day that the ratepayer was either notified of the BT's decision or is "advised or deemed to have been advised that the board of trustees has declined to conduct a review: s. 65(3).	Silent in all instances.	Act is silent in all instances. No external appeals.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A There is no privative clause in the Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Farm Implement Board	Farm Implement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.F-7, ss. 26-29, 37-39.	1. ODM is the Minister who issues, refuses, cancels, suspends licences for Dealers and Distributors: ss. 26-27. 2A. ODM is the Farm Implement Board (FIB) which sets annual levies and assessments regarding the Farm Implement Compensation Fund: s. 39. 2B. ODM is the FIB which receives applications, holds hearing and awards/refuses compensation from the Fund (loss for breach of farm implement agreements): ss. 37-38.	1. Appeal to FIB: s. 28(1). 2A. No apparent review/appeal of FIB's assessment decisions. 2B. No internal review/appeal.	1. Within 14 days after being notified in writing of the decision: s. 28(1). 2A. N/A 2B. N/A	1. Appellant can apply to Queen's Bench for an order reinstating the cancelled or suspended licence pending the appeal to the FIB: s. 29. 2A. N/A 2B. N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench appears to be possible on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 28(5). 2A. No apparent appeal of FIB's assessment decisions. 2B. Appeal to Queen's Bench appears to be possible on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 38(5). Drafting of those sections is archaic. They are expressed in negative rather than positive terms: "A decision of the Board is final and there is no appeal from or review of the decision except on a question of jurisdiction or on a question of law."	1 and 2B. Silent. 2A. N/A	1 and 2B. Silent. 2A. N/A	1 and 2B. Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only. 2A. N/A	No.
Irrigation Council	Irrigation Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.I-11, ss. 38, 50-51, 95, 106-107, 167-175.	1. ODM is the Irrigation Council where an unqualified member of an Irrigation District Board needs to be removed: ss. 38, 51(1)(d). 2. ODM is an Irrigation District concerning various issues such as water conveyances, water seepage, etc. 3. ODM is an Irrigation District's manager who maintains the assessment role and sends out assessment notices: ss. 91, 95, etc.	1. No. 2. Appeal to Irrigation Council: s. 167(1). 3A. Issues or complaints about assessments are first reviewed by the Irrigation District Board sitting as an Assessment Review Board (ARB): ss. 106-107. 3B. Appeal from ARB to the Irrigation Council: s. 167(1)(d).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the receipt of notice of decision or other factors: s. 167(3). 3A. Before the date specified on the assessment notice: s. 107(2)(b). 3B. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of ARB's decision: s. 167(3).	1. N/A 2. Silent 3A and B. Silent.	1, 2 and 3. No external appeal.	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	Total privative clause: s. 175.
Livestock Assurance Funds Tribunal	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2, ss. 53-61, 66-74.	1. If a livestock dealer or agent commits a default with respect to a transaction, the Minister may decide claims against the dealer's posted security: s. 56. 2. The Livestock Assurance Funds Tribunal (LAFT) administers the Livestock Assurance Fund and the Livestock Dealers' Assurance Fund: s. 68. LAFT establishes annual levies: s. 69 and makes decisions regarding claims for payment from those Funds: s. 73.	1. A claimant who is denied by the Minister may appeal to LAFT: s. 59(1). 2. No.	1. Within 30 days of service with a copy of the Minister's decision: s. 59(1). 2. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A	1. Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 61(1). 2. A claimant may appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction: ss. 74, 61(2).	1. Within 30 days from date of receipt of LAFT's decision: s. 61(3). 2. Within 30 days from the date of receipt of LAFT's decision: ss. 74(2) and 61(3).	1 and 2. Silent	1 and 2. Appeall on question of jurisdiction or law only: ss. 74(2) and 61(2).	1 and 2. Leave to appeal is required: ss. 61(3) and 74(2).
Livestock Identification and Commerce Delegation Appeal Board	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2; Livestock Identification and Commerce Delegation Regulation, Alta Reg. 207/2008, ss. 16-20.	ODM is the Livestock Identification Service (LIS). LIS and its agents and employees exercise by delegation many of the Minister's administrative or regulatory powers under the Act except, for example, licensing: Reg, ss. 6-7.	Appeal to Appeal Board appointed by Minister: Reg, ss. 16(1), 17(1). Prior to the filing or commencement of an appeal, however, LIS shall attempt to resolve the appeal in good faith: Reg, s. 20.	Within 30 days of the notification of the original decision: Reg, s. 16(2).	Silent	No. Reg is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Livestock Identification and Commerce Licensing Appeal Board	Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, S.A. 2006, c. L-16.2, ss. 47-52.	ODM is the Minister, who issues, renews, suspends and cancels livestock dealer licences: s. 47-48.	Appeal to the Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 50(1).	Within 30 days of service with notice of the original decision:: s. 50(1).	No, but dealer whose licence has been cancelled or suspended may apply to the Queen's Bench to have their licence reinstated pending the determination of their appeal: s. 52.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 51(1).	Within 30 days of service with the written copy of the Appeal Board's order: s. 51(1).	No: s. 51(2).	No	No
Livestock Industry Diversification Appeal Board	Livestock Industry Diversification Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-17, ss. 5-8.	ODM is the Minister, who issues, renews, suspends and cancels licences to operate a domestic cervid farm: ss. 5-7.	Appeal to Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 8.	Within 30 days after being notified of the Minister's decision: s. 8(1).	An appeal does not operate as a stay: s. 8(8). However, the farm may continue to operate without a licence for 3 months from the effective date of cancellation for liquidation purposes: s. 9(1). Farmer can also apply to the Minister to have this grace period extended: s. 9(2).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 8(6).	Within 30 days from notification of the Appeal Board's decision: s. 8(6).	An appeal does not operate as a stay: s. 8(8). However, the farm may continue to operate without a licence for 3 months from the effective date of cancellation for liquidation purposes: s. 9(1). Farmer can also apply to the Minister to have this grace period extended: s. 9(2).	No	No
Soil Conservation Appeal Committee	Soil Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-15, ss. 4-14.	ODM is the Officer (either an agriculture fieldman or a soil conservation officer appointed under this Act) who issues a Notice to landowner or landholder that specific remedial measures must be taken within a specified time frame to prevent soil loss or deterioration: s. 4.	Appeal is to the Soil Conservation Appeal Committee (SCAC) for that municipality: s. 7. The notice of appeal must be accompanied with a $50 deposit: s. 8(b). SCAC will hold hearing and decide: ss. 11 and 13. SCAC may also return the deposit in whole or in part: s. 13(4).	Within the time period specified in Officer's notice, or before any remedial measures have been commenced (whichever is later): s. 7(2). If the time period is 72 hours or less, the recipient of the notice has 72 hours to serve an appeal notice: s. 7(3).	Yes: s. 9(1). If remedial measures have already been commenced but not completed, notice of appeal halts those measures until determination of the appeal: s. 9(2).	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Weed Control Appeal Panel and Minister	Weed Control Act, S.A. 2008, c. W-5.1, ss. 13-21; Weed Control Regulation, Alta Reg 19/2010, ss. 10-15.	ODM is an Inspector who gives a notice requiring compliance with Act and destruction of prohibited noxious weeds: Act, ss. 13-14. ODM can also be local authority which gives notices to control noxious weeds and to destroy prohibited noxious weeds: Act, s. 15. Local authority also sends debt recovery notices re cleanup: Act, s. 21.	1. Appeal of any of those notices is to an independent Appeal Panel (AP) established by the local authority: Act, s. 19. AP can confirm, reverse, vary notice: Act, s. 19. 2. May request review of the AP's decision by the Minister: Act, s. 20.	1. Within the time specified in the notice for doing the thing ordered or within 10 days, whichever is less: Reg, s. 11(2). 2. Within 3 days of receiving the appeal decision: Reg, s. 14.	1 and 2. Yes, the notice is stayed until the AP and the Minister's reviews are completed or the time for the Minister's review has lapsed: Act, s. 17(2).	No, the decision of the Minister is final: Act, s. 20(2).	N/A	N/A	N/A	There is a $500 appeal fee which is refundable in whole or in part if the appeal is successful: Reg, ss. 12(e) and 15. No privative clause in Act.
Benefits Administration										
Alberta Aids to Daily Living and Extended Health Benefits Citizens' Appeal Panels	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss. 12, 66(1)(n)-(o); Alberta Aids to Daily Living and Extended Health Benefits Regulation, Alta Reg 236/1985.	ODM is the Minister or his designate, presumably an "authorizer" appointed by the Minister: Reg, s. 4. The authorizer decides if the applicant must cost share (25% up to $500 maximum per year) or is cost share exempt (AISH, social services or income under a certain amount). The authorizer's decision may be reviewed by the Aids to Daily Living Branch personnel and if the applicant is still unhappy with their decision, it can then be appealed to the Citizens' Appeal Panel.	Minister may appoint 1 or more Appeal Panels to hear appeals from Minister or designate but only re a person's eligibility for cost sharing: Reg, s. 4.1. The Citizens' Appeal Panels are the same as the Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panels (discussed later). There are apparently very few appeals re Aids to Daily Living cost sharing.	Not later than 60 days after authorizer signs authorization form: Reg, s. 4.2(2).	No	No, "the decision of the appeal panel is final": Reg, s. 4.1(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Appeal Panels	Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act, S.A. 2006, c. A-45.1, ss. 3-5, 10; Applications and Appeals (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 89/2007, ss. 5-6.	ODM is a director designated by the Minister re all benefits: Act, ss. 3-5.	Appeal is to an Appeal Panel appointed by the Minister: Act, s. 10(1)-(2). But certain decisions are not subject to appeal: Reg, s. 6.	Within 30 days of being notified of the decision: Act, s. 10(2).	No. Act/Regs are silent.	No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 10(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	An Appeal Panel can only exercise the same authority as a director in making decisions: Reg, s. 5(1). If an appeal is abandoned, the Appeal Panel must confirm the decision being appealed: Reg, s. 5(2).
Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Appeal Panel	Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-12, ss.118-120.1; Court Rules and Forms Regulation, Alta Reg 39/2002, s. 5.9; Residential Facilities Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 161/2004, s. 31.3.	ODM is the Director who can make a variety of decisions regarding a child's residence, access to a child, financial support and whether or not a residential facility may have a licence to operate: Act, s. 120(2).	1. The Applicant may first request that the Director review the decision: Act, s. 117.1. 2.The Director's decision may then be appealed to the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Appeal Panel: Act, ss. 119-120. Decisions of the Director that may be appealed to this Appeal Panel include issues regarding the licences of residential facilities, child placement in residential facilities, access to a child, issues around financial support, and contraventions of regulations: Act, s. 120(2)and Residential Facilities Licensing Regulation, s. 31.3.	1. Within 30 days of the decision: Act, s. 117.1(1). 2. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of or a copy of the Director's decision: Act, s. 120(3).	Silent	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 120.1(1). The only exception to this are decisions about residential facilities licensing, which may not appealed to the Court: Act, ss. 120(5) and 120.1(1).	Within 45 days after the date on which the decision being appealed was made: Court Rules and Forms Regulation, s. 5.9(2).	No, but appellant may apply to the Court for an order staying the Appeal Panel's decision: Act, s. 120.2(3).	No.	No.
Criminal Injuries Review Board	Victims of Crime Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-3, ss.7-7.1, 14-14.1; Victims of Crime Regulation, Alta Reg 63/2004, ss.10-11.	ODM is the Director who makes a number of determinations including who can get compensation as a victim of a crime and the amount of that compensation: Act, ss. 12-13 and 15.	Review by the Review Board (RB): Act, s. 14(1). The Chair of the RB may refuse an application for review if it is TVINE: Act, s. 14(3). The RB may confirm, rescind or vary a decision of the Director: Act, s. 6.	Not later than 30 days after the receipt of a copy of the Director's decision: Act, s. 14(1).	Silent	An applicant can appeal to the Court of Appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction: Act, s. 14.1(1). However, the Minister cannot appeal the decisions of the RB, but can seek judicial review in limited circumstances (specifically relating to dismissals of applications and decisions to deny financial benefits): Act, s. 14(10).	No later than 30 days after the receipt of the RB's decision: Act, s. 14.1(2).	Silent	Yes, appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 14.1(1).	Minister may seek limited judicial appeal only: Act, s. 14(10).
Family Support for Children with Disabilities Appeal Committee	Family Support for Children with Disabilities Act, S.A. 2003, c.F-5.3, ss. 3(1)(b), 4, 5(1), 7, 8.	ODM is the Director (D) who makes 3 kinds of appealable decisions: --decision to enter an agreement with child's guardian (G) for provision of family support services: s. 3(1)(b) --decision to enter an agreement with G for provision of child-focused services: s. 4 --decision to cancel either kind of agreement where G has contravened the agreement: s. 5(1).	G may appeal to Appeal Committee appointed by Minister: ss. 7-8.	Within 45 days of the date of notification of the decision: s. 7(2). However, the time for appeal is suspended until any mediation is concluded or abandoned: s. 7(4).	Silent	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A Act has no privative clause
Health Benefits Review Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5; Income Supports, Health and Training Benefits Regulation, Alta Reg 60/2004, ss. 20-21 [ISHTB Reg]; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss 6(a), 8 [RAPA Reg].	ODM is the Director who decides whether to pay health benefits under the ISHTB Reg.	The Director's decision cannot be appealed to the Appeal Panel under the Act: RAPA Reg, s. 6(a). But it can be reviewed by the Health Benefits Review Committee appointed by the Minister: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	Written application for review must be submitted within 30 days of being notified of the Director's decision: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	No.	No. The Committee's decision is final: RAPA Reg, s. 8.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Income and Employment Supports Act Administrative Penalties Appeal Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5, s. 25(1); Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Director who imposes debt-due administrative penalties on training providers for contravention of Act/Regs: Act, s. 25(1).	Director's decision cannot be appealed to the Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panel established under the Act: Reg, s. 6(d). But it can be appealed to "a committee" appointed by the Minister: Reg, s. 5.	Within 30 days of being notified of Director's decision: Reg, s. 5.	No.	No. Decision of the Committee is final: Reg, s. 5.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Income and Employment Supports Act Appeal Panels N.B. Also called Income and Employment Supports Act Citizens' Appeal Panels	Income and Employment Supports Act, S.A. 2003, c. I-0.5, ss.43-48; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 6-7.	ODM is the Director, who makes decisions regarding eligibility for benefits, amount/value of benefits, and other issues around support services such as employment training and other types of training: Act, s. 43.	Certain decisions may be appealed to the Appeal Panel: Act, s. 43. Other decisions may not be appealed or may only be reviewed by another review body (see previous entry for the Health Benefits Review Committee and the later entry for the Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee).	Within 30 days of the receipt of the Director's decision: Act, s. 45(1).	Silent	No, the Appeal Panel's decision is final: Act, s.46(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Government publications concerning the Citizens' Appeal Panel advise people that the appellant may seek review by the Ombudsman's Office or judicial review from the Queen's Bench.
Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee	Income and Employment Supports Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-0.5; Employment and Training Benefits for Persons with Disabilities Regulation, Alta Reg 59/2004 [ETBPD Reg]; Recovery, Administrative Penalties and Appeals Regulation, Alta Reg 381/2003, ss. 6, 9 [RAPA Reg].	ODM is the Director who decides whether to provide employment and training benefits under ETBPD Reg.	The Director's decision is not appealable to an Appeal Panel under the Act: RAPA Reg, s. 6(c). But the decision can be reviewed by the Part 2, Division 5 Review Committee appointed by the Minister: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	Within 30 days of notification of Director's decision: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	No.	No. The Committee's decision is final: RAPA Reg, s. 9.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Appeal Panel	Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-8, s. 15; Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 181/2006, ss. 2-6.	ODM is the relevant Community Board that has made decisions affecting the applicant: Act, s.15(2).	Decisions of Community Boards may be appealed to the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Appeal Panel: Act, s. 15(2)). However, decisions regarding contracts with service providers may not be appealed: Reg, s. 2.	Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: Act, s. 15(3).	Silent	No, the decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 15(5).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seniors Benefit Act Appeal Panels	Seniors Benefit Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-7, s. 3; Seniors Benefit Act General Regulation, Alta Reg 213/1994, ss. 2-3, 9.	ODM is the Minister of Seniors and Community Support (i.e. Departmental official) who makes determinations regarding eligibility and benefits: Regs, ss. 2-3.	A person who is found ineligible or who contests the amount awarded may appeal the decision in writing to the Minister: Reg, s. 9(1), who may then appoint a Seniors Benefit Act Appeal Panel (AP): Act, s. 9(2). On receipt of the AP's decision, the Minister will order accordingly: Act, s. 9(2).	Silent.	Silent.	No. The decision of the AP is final: Act, s. 9(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Widows' Pension Appeal Panel	Widows' Pension Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-7, ss. 3, 5, 8, 9.	ODM is the Minister or his delegate who decides whether to grant a pension: s. 3. Can also discontinue, suspend or vary a pension: s. 5.	Appeal to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister on request: s. 8(1).	Within 30 days of date of receiving notice of Minister's decision: s. 8(2).	Silent.	No. Appeal Panel's decision is final: s. 9(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-15, ss. 13.1-13.4, 17, 21, 27, 45-46, 46.1-46.4, 119-120, 157.1. WCB JURISDICTION	The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters and questions arising under the Act: s. 17(1).	WCB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 17(3). But apart from that, all decisions are final and conclusive and not open to review in any court, except for those matters which may be appealed under s. 13.1: s. 17(1).	Silent.	Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause against judicial review: s. 17(2).
	WORKERS' CLAIMS AND ASSESSMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES LEVIED AGAINST EMPLOYERS	ODM is a WCB claims adjudicator (CA). ODM is the WCB which levies assessments and administrative penalties against employers. N.B.: Review and Appeal Structure is the same for each.	1. Decisions may be reviewed by Review Body (RB) appointed by WCB under s. 45: s. 46(1) or s. 119. 2. Appeal to Workers' Compensation Appeal Commission (WCAC): s. 13.2(1)(a) or (b). WCAC has regard to the record but may also receive new or additional evidence. WCAC is bound by the policies of the WCB. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	1. Within one year from date CA's decision was issued: s. 46(1), or assessment was made: s. 120(1). Same procedure for administrative penalties: s. 120(1.1). Time may be extended but no appeal of that: ss. 46(7) and (9); 120(5) and (7). 2. Within one year from date of decision by RB: ss. 13.2(8) or (9). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	2. Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	2. Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No extension of time may be ordered by Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	2. No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	2. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	2. Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	MEDICAL PANELS RE WORKERS' CLAIMS		WCB or WCAC may refer any medical issue to a Medical Panel (MP) : s. 46.1(1). The medical findings of the MP are binding on all parties: s. 46.1(5). Those findings are final and conclusive and are not open to question or review in any court: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	No: s. 46.1(6).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
	"APPEAL" TO PROVINCIAL CABINET RE WORKERS' CLAIMS					Notwithstanding anything in the Act, the provincial cabinet can order compensation if it is of the opinion that "an injustice or hardship to a worker has resulted or will result." Cabinet may refer the matter to the Queen's Bench for an assessment of damages: s. 27.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
	RECONSIDERATION OF OLD WCB APPEAL DECISIONS		At its discretion or on application, the WCAC may reconsider any appeal decision made by the WCB before Nov. 1, 1998: s. 13.1(8).	N/A	N/A	Presumably, today's appeal process applies and appeal would be to the Queen's Bench on the same terms as any other matter.	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
	ISSUES RE REMOVAL OF RIGHT TO SUE	ODM is the WCB which determines whether a person who is party to an action is entitled to compensation under the Act: s. 21(3). If so, the person has no cause of action to sue.	Appeal to WCAC: s. 13.2(1)(c). Appeal is on record but new or additional evidence can be received. WCAC is bound by WCB policy. N.B.: At any stage of the proceedings, WCAC may state a special case to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction: s. 13.2(11).	Within one year from date of decision by WCB: ss. 13.2(8). May be extended but no appeal from that: s. 13.2(9)-(10).	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1), and beyond that to the Court of Appeal: s. 13.4(14).	Within 6 months after date of WCAC's decision: s. 13.4(4). No additional time may be ordered by the Queen's Bench: s. 13.4(5).	No, but Queen's Bench may stay operation of decision until final disposition of appeal: s. 13.4(9).	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 13.4(1).	The Queen's Bench may receive further evidence: s. 13.4(8). There is also a total privative clause protecting WCAC decisions from all judicial review: s. 13.1(9).
	LONG-STANDING CONTENTIOUS MATTERS		Review Bodies (RB) may be established by provincial cabinet regulation, together with a fund (as part of the Accident Fund) for payment of awards by such RBs: s. 157.1(2). No such regs have been passed since this section was added to the Act in 2002. The purpose of such RBs is stated only in the heading to Part 8.1 – "Long-standing Contentious Matters."	Silent.	Silent.	Decision of RB is final: s. 157.1(3), but it may be subject to judicial review: s. 157.1(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	An order of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench "no later than 30 days after the date of the decision, proceeding or reasons, whichever is later": s. 157.1(4).
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE WCB IS ODM	Special Payment Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-17.	ODM is the WCB which decides on the special payment payable on remarriage: ss. 2-3.	Section 8 of the Special Payment Act (SPA) says the Workers' Compensation Act (WCA) applies insofar as applicable. So WCB could reconsider its decision pursuant to s. 17(3) of WCA. But apart from that, SPA s. 7 says that the decision of the WCB is final and conclusive and not open to question or review in any court. WCB has exclusive jurisdiction. So there is no further appeal to WCAC nor to the Courts.	Silent: WCA	Silent: WCA	No: SPA, s. 7.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause against judicial review: SPA, s. 7.
Workers' Compensation Board and Appeals Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE WCB IS ODM AND WCAC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	MLA Compensation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-19.	Compensation for MLA on-the-job injury and death is administered by WCB and the Workers' Compensation Act (WCA) applies with all necessary modifications. So WCA decision-making and appeal structures apply. See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.	See GPA Entry.
Consumer Protection and Business Regulation										
Alberta Funeral Services Appeal Board	Funeral Services Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-29, Parts 2 and 3.	Director's licensing power under s. 15 of the Act has been delegated to Alberta Funeral Services Regulatory Board under s. 23 of the Act, so the Board is the ODM. Board may issue, renew, refuse to renew, suspend or cancel the variety of licences required under the Act. Also hears complaints about licensees.	After the Minister is served with notice of appeal, Minister will appoint an Appeal Board of 3-5 persons: s. 16.	Within 30 days of notification: s. 16.	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 16(10). Appeal is on the record.	Within 30 days of being notified in writing of Appeal Board's decision: s. 16(10).	Silent	No.	No.
Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission Board	Gaming and Liquor Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-1, Part 1, ss. 9-17; Part 4, ss. 91-95; Part 5, s. 128.1.	1. The Board of the Commission conducts hearings and makes decisions re licensing and registration: s. 12. The Board may sit in panels to do so: s. 11. There are many kinds of liquor and gaming licences and registrations. The Board may issue licences and registrations without a hearing (i.e. desk applications suffice.) 2. The Board also disciplines its licensees and registrants for infractions. This can include suspension or cancellation of a licence or registration, the imposition of fines: s. 91(2), freezing property and ordering the use of proceeds: s. 91.1. Such disciplinary orders can be imposed without a hearing. The fining power may be delegated to the CEO: s. 91(2).	1. Where a decision has been made without a hearing, the person can apply to the Board for a hearing of the matter, i.e., this is really a review by the Board of its decision: s. 94. 2. Ditto.	1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of the matter in respect of which a hearing is requested or such longer time as the Board may allow: s. 94(4). 2. Ditto.	1. No. Act is silent. 2. Ditto.	1. No. "A decision of the board under this Act is final": s. 128.1. 2. Ditto.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Appeal Panel	Fair Trading Act, R.S.A., 2000, c. F-2, ss. 136, 179-181; Automotive Business Regulation, Alta Reg 192/1999.	ODM is the Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Council (AMVIC). The Director of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act has delegated his authority to make decisions regarding licensing of vehicle salespersons to AMVIC under s. 136(5) of the Act.	Appeal of a licensing decision by AMVIC goes to the Minister who will set up an appeal panel to hear and decide the appeal: Act, s. 179; Reg, s. 22.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision: Act, s. 179(1).	No. However, a stay can be obtained by applying to the chair of the appeal panel: Act, s. 180.	Appeal from a decision of the appeal panel is to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 181.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision: Act, s. 181.	Act is silent.	Silent	Silent
Alberta Professional Outfitters Society	Wildlife Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-10, s. 104(1)(b); Wildlife Regulation, Alta Reg 143/1997, Schedule 3.	ODM is the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society which makes decisions on the issue of outfitter-guide permits and licences as well as the cancellation and suspension of guides licences and permits: Reg, Schedule 3.	No. Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	No. Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Recycling Management Authority	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, s. 175(jj); Designated Material Recycling and Management Regulation, Alta Reg 93/2004, ss. 2, 8-10.	ODM is the Alberta Recycling Management Authority which makes decisions on the registration and suspension of registration of the province's suppliers of recycled products: Reg, ss. 8-9.	The Authority may establish a dispute resolution process for any aspect of its business: Reg, s. 10. Other than this permissive power, there is no provision for an internal review/appeal.	N/A	N/A	No. The Act and Reg are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Used Oil Management Association	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, s. 175(jj)-(kk); Lubricating Oil Material Recycling and Management Regulation, Alta Reg 82/1997.	ODM is the Alberta Used Oil Management Association which issues registrations (granting, renewal, cancellation and suspension) of all suppliers and end users who import lubricating oil for their business use.	No.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Beverage Container Management Board	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12 s. 175(o)-(v),(jj)-(kk); Beverage Container Recycling Regulation, Alta Reg 101/1997, s. 18, Beverage Container Management Board Administration Compliance Bylaw, as approved by the Board February 4, 2009, arts. 2.3, 3; Beverage Container Management Board Fee Bylaw, as approved by the Board November 20, 1997 (last amended December 2, 2009), art. 2-6.	The Beverage Container Management Board (BCMB) delivers a notice of a fee to be levied: Administrative Bylaw, art. 2.3, on a manufacturer, depot operator or collection systems agent: Fee Bylaw, art. 6(3). The fees are punitive for failing to follow the bylaws and regulations: Administrative Bylaw, Schedule.	The levied fee can be appealed to a subcommittee of the BCMB: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.1.	Within 30 days of the notice being delivered: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.1.	No. In order to appeal the fee, it must be paid to the BCMB but that fee will be held in escrow: Administrative Bylaw, art. 3.3.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cemeteries Appeal Board	Cemeteries Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-3, ss. 51-52.	ODM is the Director who makes the initial decision regarding licence renewals, refusals and acceptances, conditions on licences and suspensions or cancellation of licences: s. 51.	Appeal to the Appeal Board: s.52(1).	Within 30 days after being notified of the Director's decision: s. 52(2).	Silent	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 52(10).	Within 30 days after being notified of Appeal Board's decision: s. 52(10).	Silent	No.	No.
Child Care Licensing Appeal Panel	Child Care Licensing Act, S.A. 2007, c. C-10.5, ss. 5, 11, 19-21; Child Care Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 143/2008, s.19(2) and Schedule 7.	ODM is the Director who issues or refuses licences for child care facilities or program: Act, s. 5.	Appeal to the Child Care Licensing Appeal Panel, which may confirm, vary or rescind a decision of the Director: Act, s. 20. This may include varying the provisions of the licence, imposing conditions on a licence, suspending a licence and issuing a probationary licence, reinstating a licence or cancelling a licence: Act, s. 21(1).	Within 30 days after the day on which the appellant was notified of the Director's decision: Act, s. 21(3).	No. A cancellation of a licence stays in effect pending the outcome of the appeal: Act, s. 21(2).	No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 20(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Fair Trading Appeal Board	Fair Trading Act, R.S.A., 2000, c. F-2, ss. 104, 111, 121, 126-129, 157, 179-181.	ODM is the Director (D) who makes several kinds of appealable decisions: --D issues, refuses to issue, renews, refuses to renew, cancels, suspends, imposes terms/conditions on licences needed to operate as a designated trade or business, a collector or collection agency or a public auction seller: ss. 104, 111, 121, 126-127. --D can also issue a prohibition order for persons to stop engaging in certain activities or businesses: s. 129. --D can also issue a Director's Order to stop or take certain actions: s. 157.	Appeal is to an Appeal Board appointed /designated by the Minister: s. 179. Act specifies that appeal is "a new trial": s. 179(9).	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of the decision or order. Notice of appeal is served on Minister who then sets up appeal board: s. 179(1)-(2).	No, appeal is not an automatic stay: s. 180(1). But chair of appeal board can order stay: s. 180(2).	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 181.	Within 30 days after being notified in writing of decision: s. 181.	Silent	No.	No. No privative clause.
Tobacco Tax Appeal Process	Tobacco Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-4, ss. 11, 12, 15.	ODM is the Minister re licensing, assessment of tax, interest and penalty and refunds.	On service of Notice of Objection, Minister shall reconsider his decision: s. 11. Can also waive reconsideration and go right to court if Minister gives Notice of Consent: s. 11(5).	Within 90 days of the mailing of the notice of Minister's decision: s. 11.	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 12 Queen's Bench practice and procedures govern, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada: s. 15.	Within 90 days of Minister's reconsideration: s. 12(1) or within 90 days of service of Minister's Notice of Consent to immediate appeal: s. 11(6).	Silent.	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Tourism Levy Appeal Process	Tourism Levy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-5.5, ss. 2.1, 16, 17, 20.	ODM is the Minister who registers, suspends or cancels registration of providers of accommodations in Alberta and issues notices of assessment: s. 2.1.	On service of Notice of Objection, Minister shall reconsider his decision: s. 16. Can also waive reconsideration and go right to court if Minister gives Notice of Consent: s. 16(5).	Within 90 days of the mailing of the notice of Minister's decision: s. 16.	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 17. Queen's Bench practice and procedures govern, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada: s. 20.	Within 90 days of Minister's reconsideration: s. 17(1) or within 90 days of service of Minister's Notice of Consent to immediate appeal: s. 16(6).	Silent.	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Education										
Attendance Board	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, ss. 15, 126-130.	The School Board that operates or supervises the school in which the student is enrolled refers the matter to the Attendance Board: s.15. The Attendance Board hears the matter in a quorum or panel: s.130.	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Board of Governors of Public Post-Secondary Institutions N.B.: There are 21 such Boards of Governors in Alberta.	Post-secondary Learning Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-19.5, ss. 31(1)(a), 64(a).	1. In universities, the General Faculties Council may discipline students (fines, suspension, expulsion): s. 31(1)(a). 2. In public colleges, technical institutes and the Banff Centre, their Board of Governors may discipline students (fines, suspension, expulsion): s. 64(a).	1. Right of appeal to the University's Board of Governors: s. 31(1)(a). 2. No appeal mentioned in Act.	1. Act and Regs are silent. 2. N/A	1. Act and Regs are silent. 2. N/A	1. No. Act is silent. 2. N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Director of Private Vocational Training	Private Vocational Training Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-24, ss. 13-13, 17, 20.	1. ODM is the Director who issues, suspends, cancels licences to operate vocational schools: ss. 12-13, 17. 2. ODM is the Director who issues stop orders: s. 20(1).	1 and 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. No. 2. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 20(4).	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days after service of stop order: s. 20(4).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. N/A 2. No.	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
School Boards (and Minister)	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.S-3, ss. 82-90, 123-125.	1. When a person ceases to be qualified to be a trustee or is disqualified according to the criteria set out in s. 82(1), the trustee who is disqualified shall immediately resign: s. 85. If the disqualified trustee refuses to resign, the School Board may pass a resolution making the trustee's seat vacant: s. 86(a). Here the ODM is the School Board. 2. Concerning a completely different matter, the ODM is an employee of the School Board who either fails to make a decision or makes a decision that significantly affects a student's education: s. 123(1)-(2).	1. No. 2A. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may appeal the matter to the School Board: s. 123(1)-(2). 2B. The parents or the student (if at least 16 years old) may request that the Minister review the Board's decision, with respect to certain issues: s. 124(1). The Minister's decision is final: s. 125(2).	1. N/A 2A. Within a reasonable time of being informed of the decision: s. 123(2) (may be more formally determined by each School Board in their own resolutions: s. 123(5)). 2B. Silent.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1A. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 87(1). 1B. There is a further appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 90(1). 2. No.	1A. Within 30 days of the School Board passing the resolution: s. 87(3). 1B. Silent. Would proceed according to the Court of Appeal's rules of procedure. 2. N/A	1A. No, the disqualification remains unless the Queen's Bench orders otherwise: s.87(2). 1B. No, any disqualification ordered by the Queen's Bench remains in place until the final determination of the appeal: s. 90(1). 2. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A	No
Special Cases Committee and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.S-3, s. 39(3)(b), (4); Student Evaluation Regulation, Alta Reg 177/2003, s. 12.	ODM is the school official or school division official who makes decisions regarding out-of-province high school credits, evaluations and diploma requirements, determines the status of mature students, and various other evaluation and credit related issues: Reg, s. 12(1).	1. Student or parent or both may appeal to the Special Cases Committee (SCC): Reg, s. 12(1). The principal of the school must also be informed: Reg, s. 12(2). 2. The person who made the request may ask the Minister to review the SCC's decision: Reg, s. 12(4).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	Silent. No external appeal in either case.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Special Needs Tribunal and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 48.	ODM is a School Board (SB) which determines that a student has special needs that cannot be met by an educational program provided by the SB: s. 48(1).	1. SB shall refer the matter to a Special Needs Tribunal (SNT) to confirm the SB's decision or to determine whether the SB can in fact provide appropriate educational programs: s. 48(2). If the SNT confirms SB's inability, then the SNT shall develop or approve a special needs plan for the student: s. 48(3). 2. Any special needs plan by the SNT shall be reviewed at least once every 3 years while the student is in school: s. 48(6). 3. A parent or the SB may request that the Minister review any decision made by the SNT: s. 48(9).	1. Matter is automatically referred. No time frame is stated: s. 48(2). 2. At least once every 3 years: s. 48(6). 3. Silent.	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Student Evaluation Appeal Process and Minister	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 39(3)(c); Student Evaluation Regulation, Alta Reg 177/2003, ss. 2-10.	This process relates to provincial exams, diploma exams and other provincially-administered national and international tests. 1. ODM is the person conducting the evaluation who evicts a disruptive student from the exam: Reg, s. 6(1). 2. ODM is the Executive Director (ED) who can take various actions against a cheating examinee: Reg, s. 8.	1. Evicted examinee may object in writing to the ED responsible for learner assessment in the Department: Reg, s. 7(1). ED may confirm, allow re-evaluation, or award marks based on examinee's prior achievement record: Reg, s. 7(2). 2. Examinee or parent or both can appeal the ED's appeal decision under s. 7 or ED's ODM decision under s. 8 to the Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) responsible for learner assessment in the Department: Reg, s. 9(1). 3. ADM's decision may be appealed to the Minister: Reg, s. 9(2).	1. Within 7 days of the eviction: s. 7(1). 2. Within 30 days of being notified of decision: s. 9(1). 3. Within 60 days after notification of the decision: s. 9(2).	Silent.	3. Silent. No external appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Student Financial Assistance Appeal Committee and Minister	Student Financial Assistance Act, S.A.2002, c.S-20.5, ss. 19, 22(1)(a); Student Financial Assistance Regulation, Alta Reg 298/2002, s. 15.	ODM is the Minister who issues a certificate of eligibility to a student which authorizes a financing institution to make a loan to the student: Act, s. 19.	1A. Appeal to the Minister if there is a denial for certain reasons: Reg, s. 15(1). 1B. If there is a denial or a lesser amount awarded for other reasons, an appeal lies to the Appeal Committee which hears case and makes recommendation to the Minister: Reg, s. 15(3) and (4). Minister is the decision-maker here too: Reg, s. 15(5).	1A and 1B. Before the end of the academic year for which assistance is sought: Reg, s. 15(7)(b).	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Employment and Labour										
Alberta Impartial Jurisdictional Dispute Board N.B.: This Board does not appear to exist yet. Under s. 202 of the Labour Relations Code, the government has the option of creating this Board to settle jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry. The Board must be created through regulations at the option of the Minister. To date, the government has not exercised this option, so there are no regulations constituting the Board.	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 202-206.	ODM is the Alberta Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board: s. 203.	On application, the Board may reconsider its decision and hear new evidence: s. 206.	Silent.	No. Act is silent.	No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	May seek judicial review from the Queen's Bench by applying for certiorari or mandamus no later than 30 days after the date of the Board's decision: s. 204(2). Apart from this, there is a complete privative clause: s. 204(1).
Apprenticeship and Industry Training Appeal Board	Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-41, ss. 21-22, 39-41, Part 4, ss. 43-49; Appeal Rules Regulation, Alta Reg 58/1999.	Minister is the ODM re issuance, suspension and cancellation of trade certificates and occupational certificates: Act, ss. 21-22, 36, 39-41, and the ODM re suspension and cancellation of contracts of apprenticeship: Act, ss. 39-41.	Person can appeal Minister's refusal to grant/register, cancellation or suspension of trade certificate, occupational certificate or contract of apprenticeship to an Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: Act, ss. 43 and 45. At any point in its proceedings, the Appeal Board can state a special case to the Queen's Bench on any question of law: Act, s. 47.	Within 30 days of receiving written notification of decision being appealed: Act, s. 44.	No.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench on question of law alone: Act, s. 48.	Within 30 days of receiving written notification of Appeal Board's decision: Act, s. 48.	No	Yes, appeal can only be on question of law: Act, s. 48.	At any point in its proceedings, the Appeal Board can state a special case to the Queen's Bench on any question of law: Act, s. 47.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Board of Reference N.B.: This process covers ALL teachers.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, ss. 131-143; Practice Review of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 11/2010, s. 10.	ODM is a School Board which orders termination of employment, suspension of a teacher, termination of a designation or refusal to allow the teacher to terminate the contract: Act, s. 132. The School Board must also inform the Registrar in writing as to suspensions, terminations, etc. of teachers: Act, s. 109.	Appeal to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 132(2).	21 days from receipt of notice of termination, suspension or refusal to give approval. Notice of Appeal must be served on the Minister who then refers it to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 133(3)-(4).	For discipline purposes, the Registrar cannot take any action until appeal decisions are rendered or until the time for commencing appeals is over: Reg, s. 10(2)-(3).	Appeal to the Court of Appeal: Act, s. 143(1).	Not more than 30 days after the Board of Reference's order is filed in Queen's Bench for enforcement purposes: Act, s. 143(2).	For discipline purposes, the Registrar cannot take any action until appeal decisions are rendered or until the time for commencing appeals is over: Reg, s. 10 (2)-(3).		Among its other powers of disposition, the Court of Appeal may refer the matter back to the Board of Reference: Act, s. 143(5)(c) or it may direct a new trial of mixed questions of law and fact before the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 143(5)(d).
Classification Appeal Board	Public Service Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-42, s. 12; Public Service Employment Regulation (exempted from publication by the Regulations Act Regulation, Alta Reg 288/1999, s. 17(1)(i), under the Regulations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-14, s. 8(1)(g)); Ministerial Order No. 3/1998, including amendments up to November/2009, ss. 20-25 (online: http://www.chr.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=legreg/pser/titlepage&cf=819).	A non-management employee may submit a job description for job reclassification to a deputy head or (if necessary) to the Public Service Commissioner: Reg, s. 22(1). The deputy head must respond within 60 working days from the day of the request: Reg, s. 22(2); the Public Service Commissioner has 30 working days from the receipt of the request from the Human Resources Department to respond to the request: Reg, s. 22(3).	1. The employee may also request the Human Resources Director undertake a departmental review of the job classification and send written notice of the results to the employee within 20 working days: Reg, s. 25(1). 2. The departmental review can then be appealed to the Classification Appeal Board (CAB): Reg, s. 25(2). The CAB has 60 days to render a decision and if a decision has not been rendered within 60 working days then the employee has 30 working days to submit and appeal for departmental review (and if they do not the appeal is considered abandoned): Reg, s. 25(3).	1. Within 5 working days of receipt of the written notice of classification: Reg, s. 25(1). 2. The employee has 15 working days from the date of the receipt of the departmental review: Reg, s. 25(2).	1. Silent 2. Silent	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Construction Industry Disputes Resolution Tribunal	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 189-192.	In the General Construction Industry, when 75% of a labour agreement has had its divisions ratified and only 25% remains, then on the request of one of the parties or on the Minister's own motion, the Minister shall refer the remaining items to the Construction Industry Disputes Resolution Tribunal: s. 189(1). The Disputes Resolution Tribunal makes an award when the dispute is not settled by agreement: s. 190(2).	No.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment Standards Code Umpires	Employment Standards Code, R.S.A. 2000, c.E-9, Part 3, ss. 68-108.	1. ODM is an Officer (O). O can make a "single employer declaration": s. 80. O also decides various complaints which employee may bring: ss. 82-85. 2. ODM is the Director (D). O must refer complaint to D if the employee was suspended, terminated, or laid off: s. 86.	1. Single employer declarations are appealable to an Umpire (U): s. 80(3). Certain complaints are appealable to the D and others are appealable to U: ss. 85 and 88. 2. Some of D's decisions may be appealed to U: s. 89(4), but other decisions (whether as ODM or on appeal) are not appealable: s. 89(6).	Appeal to Director: Within 21 days from the date employee is served with the notice of a decision: s. 88(1). Appeal to Umpire: Within 21 days after the date of service on the appellant of a copy of order being appealed from: s. 95(2).	Silent	There is no appeal of an Umpire's award: s. 107(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A No privative clause in the Act.
Labour Relations Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Labour Relations Code, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-1, ss. 8-20.	ODM is the Labour Relations Board (LRB) which receives applications, references and complaints, and conducts inquiries and hearing, and makes decisions regarding issues concerning labour and employment: s. 12.	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 12(4).	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 12(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the LRB's decision: s. 19.
Labour Relations Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LRB IS ODM	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 43-44.	ODM is the LRB which decides specified and general issues: s. 43.	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 44(1).	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 44(1).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the LRB's decision: s. 44(3).
Labour Relations Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LRB IS ODM	Public Service Employee Relations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-43, ss. 3, 50-52.	ODM is LRB which hears complaints about unfair practices brought by employer, employee, trade union or other person: s. 50. LRB's inquiry results in a directive: s. 52. However, LRB can hear complaints about expulsion or discipline of trade union members only if the trade union's internal appeal process has not dealt with the matter after 6 months: s. 50(2).	LRB may reconsider any of its decisions: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.	Silent	Silent	No. LRB's decision is final: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review is available from the Queen's Bench for certiorari and mandamus. Must be sought no later than 30 days after the date of the decision: s. 3(1) which makes GPA Entry apply.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Management Job Evaluation Appeal Board	Public Service Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-42, s. 12; Public Service Employment Regulation (exempted from publication by the Regulations Act Regulation, Alta Reg 288/1999, s. 17(1)(i), under the Regulations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-14, s. 8(1)(g)); Ministerial Order No. 3/1998, including amendments up to November/2009, ss. 21, 26, 27 (online: http://www.chr.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=legreg/pser/titlepage&cf=819).	ODM is the Deputy Head acting on a written request from an employee to review the class of the employee's position: Reg, s. 23(1).	1. Employee can request another review by the Departmental Review Committee (DRC): Reg, s. 27(2). 2. Employee can further appeal to Management Job Evaluation Appeal Board (MJEAB): Reg, s. 27(3).	1. Within 5 working days of receiving written notice of the Deputy Head's classification decision: Reg, s. 27(2) or where the Deputy Head hasn't made a decision, within 60 days of the original request: Reg, s. 23(3). 2. Within 15 working days of receiving the DRC's written decision: Reg, s. 27(4).	1. No. 2. No.	2. No. Decision of the MJEAB is binding on everyone: Act, s. 12(4). However, s. 27(10) of the Reg says the decision of the MJE AB "is final and binding only in the case of an appeal from one class in the Management Job Evaluation Plan to another class in the same plan. In the case of movement of the job from one classification plan to another, the Board will make a recommendation to the deputy head."	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Board	Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-12, Schedule 1, ss. 33-34.	ODM is the Minister who makes decisions under Parts 2-5 of the Act concerning participation, contribution, pensionable service and benefits.	Decisions of the Minister (except those regarding time limits) are appealable to the Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Board: s. 33(1).	Within 30 days of being notified of the decision: s. 33(2).	No.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 34(1).	Within 30 days from the date of service of the Board's decision: s. 34(1).	No.	Yes, appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 34(1).	No
Police Officers Collective Bargaining Interest Arbitration Board	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 9-10, 16.	If mediation can't resolve dispute, request to Minister to establish Interest Arbitration Board (IAB): ss. 9-10. IAB hears dispute and makes award: s. 16. Arbitration Act does not apply: s. 16(3).	No.	N/A	N/A	No appeal: s. 16.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial Review in form of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench not later than 30 days after date of award: s. 16.
Police Officers Collective Grievance Arbitration Board	Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-18, ss. 33, 35.	If the Collective Agreement provides for a single grievance arbitrator or a grievance arbitration Board, then that person or body will decide dispute. Arbitration Act does not apply: s. 35.	No.	N/A	N/A	No appeal: s. 33.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial Review in form of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench not later than 30 days after date of award: s. 33.
Public Emergency Tribunal	Burial of the Dead Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-8, ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Public Emergency Tribunal (PET), appointed by Minister to mediate or arbitrate any strike or lockout of cemetery workers: ss. 5-6.	No. Any award made by PET is binding on all parties: s. 6(2)-(3).	N/A	N/A	No. Any award made by PET is binding on all parties: s. 6(2)-(3).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Service Employee Relations Compulsory Arbitration Board	Public Service Employee Relations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-43, ss. 30-32, 39-41, 62-64.	ODM is Compulsory Arbitration Board (CAB). It is appointed at the Labour Relation Board's discretion to inquire into certain arbitral items in dispute and make a binding arbitral award: ss. 30-32, 39, 41.	No appeal. The employer and the bargaining unit "shall forthwith give effect" to the arbitral award: s. 41	N/A	N/A	No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review for an order of certiorari or mandamus may be sought from the Queen's Bench no later than 30 days after date of decision: ss. 63-64.
Teachers' Pension Plans Board of Trustees (a.k.a. Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Board)	Teachers' Pension Plans Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-1, ss. 5, 6, 9, 10.	ODM is staff of the Board who make various decisions re administration of the pension plans.	Those decisions may be reviewed by the Review Committee, which consists of the entire Board of Trustees. Creation of this Review Committee is authorized by s. 9 of the Act.	Silent.	Silent.	None is provided.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Financial Services and Insurance										
Agriculture Financial Services Corporation Appeal Committee(s)	Agriculture Financial Services Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-12, s. 10. Agriculture Financial Services Regulation, Alta Reg 99/2002, ss. 7-8.	This tribunal relates only to one function of the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation -- as an insurer providing crop insurance, hail insurance and livestock price insurance. ODM is the Corporation. To be appealable, the decision must relate to the interpretation of the contract of insurance, or the Regulation as it relates to the contract of insurance, AND such interpretation must relate to the rights or obligations of any of the parties: Reg, s. 7.	Appeal to the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation Appeal Committee (AC): Act, s. 10. N.B.: The AC must apply the policies of the Corporation's Board of Directors. If it does not, the Board can direct a rehearing.	Not later than one year after the date of the decision being appealed: Reg, s. 7(2). But where the appeal concerns crop loss assessment, the insured must notify the Corporation of the appeal within 7 days of being served with the notice of assessment: Reg, s. 8.	No.	No. Decision of AC is final and binding on the appellant and the Corporation: Act, s. 10(8).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Securities Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Securities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-4, ss.11-38.	ODM is the Executive Director (ED): s. 17. ED may also refer a matter to the Alberta Securities Commission (ASC) for a decision: s. 30(1).	1. ASC may, on its own motion, review a decision of ED: s. 35(2), with notice to all affected parties: s. 37. 2. A decision of ED may be appealed to the ASC by a person directly affected by ED's decision: s. 35(1).	1. ASC's review must be within 30 days from the date of ED's decision: s. 35(2). 2. Within 30 days from the day on which written notice of the decision is served on the appellant: s. 36(1).	1. Silent. 2. No, there is no stay unless the ASC grants one: s. 36(5).	Appeal from a decision of the ASC is to the Court of Appeal: s. 38(1). N.B. An order made under s. 144 of the Act concerning discretionary exemptions can not be appealed to the Court of Appeal.	30 days from the day the Commission sends notice of its decision to the person appealing the decision: s. 38(2).	Act is silent.	No.	No.
Alberta Securities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE ASC IS ODM	Cooperatives Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-28.1, ss. 1(7), 148, 229(2), 244(2), 336.	1. ASC is the ODM re whether a security is or is not part of a distribution to the public: s. 1(7). 2. ASC is the ODM in making exemption orders re soliciting proxies: s. 148, omissions from financial statements: s. 229(2), and dispensing with an audit committee: s. 244(2).	1. No apparent review/appeal process. 2. No internal review/appeal but an external appeal is available.	N/A	N/A	2. Appeal to Court of Appeal. Section 38 of the Securities Act applies: s. 336.	2. 30 days from the day ASC sends notice of its decision to the person appealing.	2. Act is silent.	2. No.	2. No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, s.661.3; Automobile Insurance Premiums Regulation, Alta Reg 124/2004, ss. 13-18; Automobile Insurance Premiums Regulation Arbitration Proceedings Rules, Alta Reg 71/2005; Arbitration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-43, ss. 1(3), 44, 46, 48.	Where disputes arise about premiums, refusal to insure, adverse contractual action or fault and mediation does not resolve the issue, the Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee may refer the matter to arbitration: AIPR Reg, s. 17. The Committee has a roster of arbitrators to choose from. The chosen arbitrator or 3-person panel of arbitrators is the actual ODM. The arbitration is governed by the Arbitration Act, as modified by these automobile insurance regs and rules: AIPR Reg, s. 17(5). N.B.: The authority of the Automobile Insurance Dispute Resolution Committee to refer a matter to arbitration is exercised by the Automobile Insurance Rate Board of Alberta.	No	N/A	N/A	1. Because the Automobile Insurance enactments are silent about any appeal, there can be an appeal to the Queen's Bench only on a question of law and by leave of the court: Arbitration Act, ss. 1(3) and 44(2). But if that question of law was itself expressly referred to the arbitral tribunal for decision, there is no appeal: s. 44(3). 2. Further appeal to Court of Appeal with leave of that court: Arbitration Act, s. 48.	1. Within 30 days of decision being received: Arbitration Act, s. 46. 2. Silent. Court of Appeal Rules would govern.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. Yes, see notes under External Appeals. 2. Leave is required.	Privative clause: Arbitration Act, s. 6.
Credit Union Review Board	Credit Union Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-32, ss. 208-216.	ODM is the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation or the Minister: ss. 209 and 2.11. Both have a relatively broad range of issues which they can decide, from issues regarding incorporation and amalgamation, to liquidation and disposal of investments: s. 211.	Decisions of the Corporation and the Minister may reviewed by the Review Board: s. 211. Once the notice of objection is served, the Minister then has 30 days to decide to reverse the decision or to appoint a review board: s. 211(2). A party can waive their right to a review and may instead appeal directly to the Queen's Bench: s. 213. See procedure under External Appeals.	Within 30 days of receipt of the original decision statement: s. 212(1)-(2).	An appeal or objection does not automatically operate as a stay: s. 216(1). Stays are granted at the discretion of the Review Board and are only available for certain judgments: s. 216(2).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 214(1). The court can rescind, vary or confirm the decision of the Review Board: s. 214(4). The is no right to appeal to the Court on issues involving incorporation applications or decisions which have been previously rescinded or varied: s. 215.	Within 30 days of the original decision, the decision to waive review or expiration of the expiry period: s. 214(2)(a) or within 60 days where the Review Board fails to render a decision: s. 214(2)(b). The Court may extend the time period but not beyond 90 days: s. 214(2).	No, there is not an automatic stay: s. 216(1). Stays are only available at the discretion of the Court and only when dealing with certain issues: s. 216(2).	No.	No.
Financial Consumers Act Director/Regulatory Board	Financial Consumers Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-13, ss. 34-35, 47.	ODM is the Director/Regulatory Board who can issue a stop order to a supplier, agent or financial planner or an order to change a specified practice: s. 34. N.B.: Director's powers, duties or functions can be delegated by the Minister to a regulatory board: s. 47.	No	N/A	N/A	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 35.	Within 30 days after service of order: s. 35.	No, but Queen's Bench on application can stay the order pending outcome of appeal: s. 35(3).	No.	No.
Insurance Act Review Board	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, ss. 806-810.	ODM is the Minister, who makes all decisions regarding applications, approvals, incorporations, licences and certifications: s. 806(1).	1. Review by the Insurance Act Review Board (IARB): s. 806(1), which is appointed by the Minister: s. 806(2)-(3). IARB may confirm, rescind or vary the decision under review: s. 806(9). 2. With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive their right to an IARB review and appeal directly from the Minister's decision to the Queen's Bench: s. 808.	1. Within 90 days from receipt of the notice of the Minister's decision: s. 806(2).	1. No, but IARB may grant a stay when the issue involves the naming of a business, designation of a related party or a Minister's permanent order: s. 810(1)-(2).	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 809(1). 2. With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive their right to an IARB review and appeal directly from the Minister's decision to the Queen's Bench: s. 808.	1. and 2. Within 30 days of the receipt of the decision appealed from: s. 809(3)(a).	No, but the Court may grant a stay when the issue involves the naming of a business, designation of a related party or a Minister's permanent order: s. 810(1)-(2). When it is the Minister appealing against an IARB decision concerning certain issues, the Minister "need not act" pending the Court's decision: s. 810(3).	No	No
Insurance Councils Appeal Board	Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3, s. 482, 791; Insurance Councils Regulation, AR 126/2001 ss. 2, 9-11,13-28; Minister of Finance Directive No. 05/2001.	The Alberta Insurance Council is the umbrella organization for the other three insurance councils operating in Alberta (the Insurance Adjusters' Council, the General Insurance Council and the Life Insurance Council). It was established by a delegation of power from the Minister of Finance: Directive No. 05/2001. ODM is the Alberta Insurance Council: Reg, s. 10(1), which investigates and disposes of complaints against insurance companies: Directive No. 05/2001. Specifically, the Council is to deal with complaints that arise from an alleged contravention of the Insurance Act by insurance companies.	Appeal is to the Insurance Councils Appeal Board: Reg, ss. 16-17.	Within 30 days after the Council has mailed the written notice of decision to the person: Reg, s. 16(1).	Yes, when the appeal involves the a suspension or revocation of a certificate of authority, or the levy of a penalty, the decision is suspended until after the appeal hearing: Reg, s. 16(4).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Reg, s. 26(1).	Within 30 days after the appeal decision is mailed to the person: Reg, s. 26(1).	No, the order remains in effect during the appeal, unless the Court orders otherwise: Reg, s. 26(4).	Appeal to the Queen's Bench is on question of law or jurisdiction only: Reg, s. 26(2).	Privative clause which seeks to restrict all judicial review: Reg, s. 26(5).
Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board	Loan and Trust Corporations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c L-20, ss. 167-270.	ODM is the Minister who makes a variety of decisions regarding permit orders, registration of corporations, letters of patent, designations and certificates of intent to dissolve corporations: s. 267(1).	Review by the Loan and Trust Corporations Review Board (RB) by filing a notice of objection: s. 267(1). With the Minister's consent, an objector can waive this review and appeal directly to the Queen's Bench: s. 268(1).	Within 90 days after being served with notice of the Minister's decision: s. 267(1).	No, but the RB may order a stay where it sees fit: s. 270.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 269.	Within 30 days after receipt of the RB's decision or expiry of the RB's time to make a decision: s.269(3)(a).	No, but the Court may grant a stay where it see fit: s. 270(1) and(2). Where the Minister is the appellant, s. 270(3) provides that the Minister "need not act" pending the appeal, i.e., there is an automatic stay.	No	No
Health Care										

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Capacity Assessment by (1) Health Care Provider and/or (2) Capacity Assessor [Counts as 2 separate tribunals]	Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act, S.A. 1998, c. A-4.2, ss. 1(g), 1(s), 97, 96-97, 102-103, 114; Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 224/2009, ss. 6-7; Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Regulation, Alta Reg 219/2009, ss. 1-10.	ODM is a health care provider (HCP) who assesses an adult's capacity: Act, s. 87. (N.B.: this is NOT an assessment by a capacity assessor)	The adult, relative, legal representative or close friend have 2 choices about how to challenge the HCP's assessment: 1. Can request a capacity assessment by a capacity assessor acting under the Act, ss. 104-105. A capacity assessment report prevails over a s. 87 assessment by a HCP: Act, s. 96. 2. Can apply to Queen's Bench for a review of the s. 87 assessment. The court may order a capacity assessment report by a capacity assessor. The court will make its own decision about capacity. N.B.: These choices are not either/or. Both could be tried.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No further appeal or review by a court. 2. Any court order made under the Act can be appealed on a question of law to the Court of Appeal: Act, s. 114.	1. N/A 2. Usual Court of Appeal rules would apply.	1. N/A 2. No.	1. N/A 2. Appeal on a question of law only: Act, s. 114.	1. N/A 2. No.
Medical Officer of Health and other physicians	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss.39-52; Communicable Diseases Regulation, Alta Reg 238/1985, Schedule 3.	1. ODM is Medical Officer of Health who can issue a certificate authorizing the apprehension, testing and detention for up to 7 days of a person who is infected with a communicable disease: Act, ss. 39-41. 2. Another ODM is a physician (one if there's a lab report; two if not) who can issue an isolation order to detain and treat an uncooperative person with a communicable disease until such time as the order is cancelled under s. 46: Act, ss. 44-46.	1. No. 2. Nothing formal, but person must be re-examined by physician at least once every 7 days to ascertain whether release should occur under s. 46: Act, s. 45(2).	1. N/A 2. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A	1. Person can apply to Queen's Bench to cancel the certificate: Act, s. 39(5). 2. Person can apply to Queen's Bench to cancel the isolation order: Act, s. 49. N.B.: In neither case is this a formal appeal or review on the record. It's an application to court as a check against arbitrary use of extraordinary power.	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. Silent, but no. 2. Silent, but no.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No. 2. No.
Mental Health Review Panel	Mental Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.M-13, ss. 34-43.	ODM is the board of the facility (in the cases of certificates and orders) or the physician (in the cases of objections to treatment): ss. 29 and 33.	The Mental Health Review Panel hears applications to cancel admission certificates, renewal certificates and community treatment orders: ss. 37 and 38. The Review Panel does not need to hear the application if they believe it to be frivolous, vexatious or not in good faith, or where there has not been a significant change in circumstances from the last hearing: s. 38(4). If an admission certificate or renewal certificate has not been appealed or reviewed in 6 months, then the patient is deemed to have applied for review to the Chair of the Review Panel: s. 39(1). Community treatment orders must be reviewed the first time they are renewed and at every second renewal, unless reviews have been subsequently requested: s. 39(2).	Silent.	No.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 43(2)-(3). There is no further appeal: s. 43(5).	Within 14 days from receipt of order or written decision of the Review Panel: s. 43(1).	No.	No. In fact, the Queen's Bench appeal is a rehearing of the matter on its merits: s. 43(4).	Orders of the Court are not subject to further appeals: s. 43(5).
Nursing Homes Act Board of Review and Minister	Nursing Homes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-7, ss. 14-15, 17.	ODM is the Minister who can make orders cancelling or suspending a nursing home contract and prohibiting or restricting admission of residents: s. 14.	1. If there is a time period before the order becomes effective, Minister may (at operator's request) establish a Board of Review to hold a hearing: s. 15. However, this Board only produces a report to the Minister: s. 15(3). 2. Minister, after reviewing the report, may confirm, cancel or vary the orders: s. 15(4).	Silent	Silent	Appeal to Queen's Bench of orders made either under s. 14 or s. 15(4), as the case may be: s. 17.	Within 60 days after being served with Minister's order: s. 17(2).	Yes. Appeal is not a stay: s. 17(4).	No.	The right of appeal to the Queen's Bench of a s. 14 order is suspended during the operation of a Board of Review and the Minister's reconsidering an order under s. 15(4): s. 17(5).
Out-of-Country Health Services Appeal Panel	Alberta Health Care Insurance Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-20, s.17(a); Alberta Health Case Insurance Regulation, Alta Reg 76/2006, s. 12; Out-of-Country Health Services Regulation, Alta Reg 78/2006, ss. 2, 7-13 [N.B.: All citations are to this final reg]	Applicants who are residents of Alberta apply to the Out-of Country Health Services Committee (OOCHSC), for approval of the payment of expenses for health services not received in Canada: Reg, s. 2(1). The applications are initially screened by the Chair of OOCHSC to determine if they will move forward: Reg, s. 7. Once the Chair has confirmed that the application is complete it is accepted by the OOCHSC, who decides whether the health services received outside of Canada will be compensated for, what will be compensation and whether there are any conditions on payment: Reg, s. 8.	Decisions of the OOCHSC may be appealed to the Out-of-Country Health Services Appeal Panel: Act, s. 10.	Within 60 days from the receipt of decision: Act, ss. 10, 13(1).	Silent	No	No	No	No	No
Protection for Persons in Care Appeal Panel	Protection for Persons in Care Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-29.1, ss. 7, 11, 14-17.	1. First ODM is the Complaints Officer (CO) to whom complaint is made: s. 7. CO may refer to investigator: s. 11(5), or may discontinue the complaint or refuse to review it if the complaint is more than 2 years old or TVINE: s. 11(3). 2. Main ODM is the Director (D) who makes decision after considering the investigator's report: ss. 14, 15.	1. No. 2. Appeal to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister: s. 16.	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days after being notified of the D's decision: s. 17(1).	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No. Decision of Appeal Panel is final: s. 17(7).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Public Health Appeal Board	Public Health Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-37, ss. 3-7.	ODM is a regional health authority (RHA) which makes decisions about a nuisance order under s. 62 of the Act (unfit for human habitation, etc.), decisions relating to various permits, licences and other approvals under the regulations and any other decisions where a regulation permits an appeal to the Public Health Appeal Board (PHAB): Act, s. 5. N.B.: The legislation still speaks of "RHAs" but since 2009 there is only one health authority for the province, the "Super Board" called Alberta Health Services. It now incorporates the former 9 RHAs.	Appeal is to PHAB: Act, s. 5. PHAB can resubmit the matter to RHA for further consideration and redetermination where there has not been a reasonable effort to resolve the matter in dispute: Act, s. 5(5).	Within 10 days after receiving notice of the decision complained of: Act, s. 5(3).	No, except insofar as the Chair or Vice-chair of PHAB may direct: Act, s. 6.	No. Act is silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Radiation Health Advisory Committee	Radiation Protection Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-2, ss. 10, 16, 17.	ODM is the Director who refuses to issue, suspends or cancels a registration certificate to install or operate radiation equipment: s. 10 ODM can also be a Radiation Health Officer who issues a remedial action directive: s. 16.	Appeal to Radiation Health Advisory Committee (RHAC): s. 17.	Within 30 days from the date of the decision: s. 17(2).	No, decision remains in effect unless Chair of RHAC directs otherwise: s. 17(7).	Appeal to Queen's Bench on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 17(5).	Within 30 days from date of service of RHAC's order: s. 17(6).	No, RHAC's decision remains in effect unless the Queen's Bench directs otherwise: s. 17(8).	Yes, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 17(5).	No privative clause in Act.
Social Care Facilities Licensing Act Appeal Board	Social Care Facilities Licensing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-10, ss. 6-11.	1. ODM is the Director (D) who issues the necessary licence (including a conditional licence) to operate a social care facility. D can also suspend or cancel a licence: ss. 6, 9 2. ODM is the D who can issue stop orders backed up by court enforcement if needed: s. 11.	1. Person may appeal to the Minister, who will appoint an Appeal Board (AB): s. 10. 2. No internal review or appeal	1. Within 30 days after being notified of the D's decision: s. 10(1). 2. N/A	1. Silent. 2. N/A	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s.10(8). 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 11(8).	1. Within 30 days after being served with the AB's decision: s.10(8). 2. Within 15 days of service of stop order: s. 11(8).	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. No. 2. No.
Supportive Living Accommodation Director and Appeal Panel	Supportive Living Accommodation Licensing Act, S.A. 2009, c. 23.5, ss. 4, 10, 15, 17-18, 20; Supportive Living Accommodation Licensing Regulation, Alta Reg 40/2010, s. 6.	1. ODM is the Director (D) who grants, renews, suspends and cancels licence needed to operate a supportive living accommodation: Act, ss. 4, 15. 2. ODM is the D who can order that specified measures be taken within a time period or who can issue a stop order: Act, ss. 8, 12, 16. Stop orders can be backed up with court enforcement: Act, s. 17. 3. ODM is a Complaints Officer (CO). Any person who has reason to believe an operator has failed to comply with the Act, Regs, order or licence may make a complaint: Act, s. 10(1).	1. Appeal is to Appeal Panel (AP) appointed by Minister: Act, s. 20(1)-(2). 2. No internal review or appeal. 3. Appeal to D: Act, s. 10(5).	1. Within 15 days after being notified in writing of D's decision: Act, s. 20(1). 2. N/A 3. Within 30 days of notification of CO's decision: Reg, s. 6(1).	1. Silent. 2. N/A 3. Silent.	1. No. Decision of AP is "final and binding and may not be appealed": Act, s. 20(7) 2. Yes. D's stop order can be appealed to Queen's Bench: Act, s. 18(1). But not an order to take specified measures. 3. No. Decision of D may not be appealed: Reg, s. 6(6).	1. N/A 2. Within 15 days from date of service of stop order: Act, s. 18(1). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. Stop order remains in effect unless the court orders a stay: Act, s. 18(3). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. 3. N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Industrial and Safety Regulation										
Alberta Transportation Safety Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Traffic Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-6, Part 2, ss. 22-47.1.	1. The Alberta Transportation Safety Board (ATSB) is the ODM on initiation of a review by the ATSB, Minister, court or registrar re a person's ability or attitude respecting the operation of a motor vehicle: s.30. ATSB can disqualify person, order remedial education or treatment, prescribe terms and conditions on the licence and order use of an alcohol-sensing device: s. 31. 2. Registrar is ODM for all kinds of permits, disqualifications, suspensions, demerit points, seizures and immobilizations of vehicles, administrative penalties re commercial transport, decisions concerning driver training, driver examiners, vehicle inspection facilities and technicians, safety fitness certificates, etc.	1. Person can apply to ATSB to reconsider its decision. But once reconsidered, ATSB may refuse to do so again unless circumstances have substantially changed: s. 32. 2. Registrar's decisions may be appealed to the ATSB: s. 45. 3. Person can request that ATSB reconsider its appeal decision. But once reconsidered, person can't apply again unless there is a substantial change in circumstances: s. 46	1. Silent. 2. Appeal must be commenced within 30 days of date of service of written notice of Registrar's decision or action: s. 45(2). 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2. An appeal is not a stay unless otherwise directed by the ATSB: s. 47.	1, 2 and 3. No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review for certiorari/mandamus may be sought if done so within 30 days of date of ATSB's decision or date received by person, whichever is later: s. 47.1(1)-(2). Standard of review for judicial review is patent unreasonableness: s. 47.1(3).
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. D-4, ss. 30.1, 30.2, 30.3.	ODM is Director who can order a person who contravenes the Act to pay an administrative penalty: s. 30.1	Appeal is to the ATSB: s. 30.2(1). The appeal is governed by the Traffic Safety Act, s. 41(1) and regs under that Act: s. 30.2(4).	Within 30 days after date of service of Director's order: s. 30.2(1).	No, appeal is not a stay unless the ATSB otherwise directs: s. 30.2(3).	No. Order of the ATSB is final: s. 30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Highways Development and Protection Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-8.5, ss. 55, 58.	ODM is the Minister, who can impose an administrative penalty: s. 55.	Person can appeal it to ATSB and have it dealt with under s. 41 of the Traffic Safety Act: s. 58.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.	Silent; GPA Entry would govern.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Transportation Safety Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ATSB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Railway (Alberta) Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-4, ss. 42-50.	1. ODM is Railway Administrator (RA) who gives approvals re construction, cancellations or suspensions of same, issues stop work orders, gives approvals re public railways and also can impose administrative penalties: s. 41. 2. Railway Safety Officer (RSO) can conduct inspections and issue orders.	1. Person affected by action of RA may apply to the ATSB for a review: s. 43(1). 2. RSO's orders, directions and actions may be reconsidered, on application, by RA (with a summary hearing or no hearing): s. 49. Then presumably the RA's decision can be reviewed by the ATSB. 3. ATSB may also review other matters under the Railway (Alberta) Act but only with ATSB's consent (i.e. leave is required): s. 43(2). 4. ATSB can also conduct a review on its own initiative or if the RA requests it: s. 44(3).	1. Within 30 days of the date the RA's action was taken: s. 43(1). 2. Silent 3. Silent 4. Silent	1-4. Silent	1. Appeal to Court of Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 48(1). Presumably also applies to ATSB appeals held under items 2-4.	Within 30 days of service of ATSB's decision: s. 48(2).	Silent	Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 48(1).	No privative clause.
Horse Racing Alberta Appeal Tribunal	Horse Racing Alberta Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-11.3, ss. 23-27.	ODM is the racing official who makes a ruling or gives a direction: s. 24.	A person affected by the ruling or direction made by a racing official may appeal that direction or ruling to the Racing Appeal Tribunal: s. 24.	Within 30 days of receipt of the written notification of the ruling or direction being appealed: s. 25(1).	No automatic stay is mentioned. However, s. 28(2)(h) states that the Appeal Tribunal may make rules governing the interim relief and stays that may be granted.	There is no appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review may be sought from the Queen's Bench for an order of certiorari or mandamus no later than 30 days after the date of the Appeal Tribunal's decision: s. 27(2).
Occupational Health and Safety Council	Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-2, ss. 5, 16, 37, 38.	1. ODM is either an Occupational Health and Safety Officer or a Director: ss. 5, 16(1). 2. A worker who has reasonable cause to believe s/he's been dismissed or disciplined for being a member of a Health and Safety Committee or for acting in compliance with the Act, regs, etc. may file a complaint with a Health and Safety Officer: s. 37(1). The Officer prepares a record and gives it to both sides but doesn't seem to make any orders or decisions: s. 37(2).	1. Officer's and Director's decisions regarding unsafe or unhealthy conditions, dangerous worksites, improper storage and handling, inspection of worksites, or code of practice, may be appealed to the Occupational Health and Safety Council (OHSC), as well as a person whose licence has been cancelled or suspended: s. 16(1). 2. Either side may request a review of the matter by OHSC: s. 37(3) which can either dismiss the request or make an order reinstating, etc.: s. 37(4).	1. Within 30 days of order: s. 16(2). 2. Within 30 days from receipt of record: s. 37(3).	1. No, commencement of the appeal is not a stay, subject to the decision of the Council: s. 16(7). 2. Silent.	1. Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 16(5). 2. Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 37(6).	1. Within 30 days of the OHSC's decision: s. 16(6). 2. Within 30 days from date of service of OHSC's order: s. 37(7).	1. No, commencement of the appeal is not a stay, subject to the decision of the Court: s. 16(8). 2. Appeal is not a stay of OHSC's order unless a judge of the Queen's Bench so orders: s. 37(8).	1 and 2. Appeal is only available on a question of law or jurisdiction: ss. 16(5) and 37(6).	No privative clause.
Safety Codes Council GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss.19(1)(c), 49-54; Safety Code Council Bylaws, ss. 14.1-14.20.	ODM is the Safety Codes Officer (SCO) who determines if the Act has been contravened or if any thing, process or activity to which the Act applies represents a danger of serious injury or damage to a person or property: s. 49(1). The SCO then makes an order regarding the thing, process, activity or contravention: s. 49(2).	1. The person to whom the order was issued can apply to an Administrator to review the order and confirm, revoke or vary it: s. 49(6). 2. Appeal of the order to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): s. 50(1). An appeal to the SCC may proceed regardless of whether there was a review by an Administrator: s. 50(3).	1. Within 14 days from date order was served: s. 49(5). 2. Within 35 days of the date the order was sent: s. 50(1).	1. Silent. 2. No, an appeal to the SCC does not operate as a stay of the order, unless so directed by the Chair of the SCC on application: s. 54(1); Bylaw, 14.5.	1. No 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after receipt of the SCC's decision: s. 53(2).	1. N/A 2. No, an appeal does not operate as a stay of the order, unless a Justice of the Queen's Bench so directs on application: s. 54(2).	1. N/A 2. Yes, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 53(1).	No
Safety Codes Council OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 194/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49 and Part 5.	ODM is the Alberta Elevating Devices and Amusement Rides Safety Association (AEDARSA). It administers safety regulations re elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, freight platform lifts, manlifts, personnel hoists, lifts for persons with physical disabilities, passenger rope-ways (ski-lifts, etc.) and amusements and rides defined as "elevating devices." The AEDARSA is empowered to issue variances, permits (including suspension and cancellation) and Safety Code Officer orders under s. 49 of the SCA concerning contraventions of the Act and safety/danger violations.	1. Refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit may be appealed to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): SCA, s. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. Orders under SCA s. 49 may be reviewed by an Administrator, on application: SCA, s. 49(5). 3. Orders under SCA s. 49 may also simultaneously be appealed to the SCC: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 2. Within 14 days of being served. Administrator may revoke or vary within 21 days from original service. 3. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50(1).	1. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. Ditto.	1. An appeal lies from an order of the SCC to the Queen's Bench but only on a questions of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 3. Ditto.	1. Within 30 days of service of Council's decision: SCA, s. 53(2). 3. Ditto.	1. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. Ditto.	1. See notes under External Appeals. 3. Ditto.	N/A
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Boilers Delegated Administration Regulation, Alta Reg 32/2002 (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, s. 2 and Part 5. Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2, 5 and Schedule (under the Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10); Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1. ss. 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10, Schedule 10, s. 2(1)(e).	ODM is the Alberta Boilers Safety Association (ABSA). It has the authority of a Safety Codes Officer under the SCA re pressure welders, pressure equipment and power engineers. ABSA can issue orders under Part 5 of the SCA for contravention of the Act and to control unsafe situations. ABSA can also issue variances and permits under the Safety Codes Act.	1. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can get it reviewed by an Administrator of SCA. Administrator can revoke or vary the order within 21 days of its original service: SCA, s. 49. 2. Person served with an order under Part 5 of SCA can also appeal it to the Safety Codes Council (SCC) simultaneously with seeking review from Administrator: SCA, s. 50. 3. A refusal, suspension or cancellation of a permit can be appealed to the SCC in accordance with the Council's bylaws: SCA, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 4. For any of ABSA's decisions, actions or inactions not covered by the SCA's appeal structure, the Boilers DA Reg provides another appeal route -- to the Minister responsible for the SCA: Boilers DA Reg, s. 6. The Minister has discretion whether to hear the appeal or not. He can confirm, vary or revoke.	1. Within 14 days after service: SCA, s. 49 SCA. 2. Within 35 days of service: SCA, s. 50 SCA. 3. Within 30 days of service: SCA, s. 51(2). 4. None stated.	2. On appeal to SCC, no: SCA, s. 54(1). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(1). 4. Reg is silent.	2. SCC's order under s. 49 may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53. 3. Order of SCC may be appealed to Queen's Bench but only on a question of law or jurisdiction: SCA, s. 53(1). 4. Minister's decision on appeal is final. No external appeal.	2. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53. 3. Within 30 days of service of Council's order: SCA, s. 53 (2).	2. No: SCA, s. 54(2). 3. No: SCA, s. 54(2).	2. See notes under External Appeals. 3. See notes under External Appeals.	N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Safety Codes Council (and Minister) OTHER STATUTES WHERE SCC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Safety Codes Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1, ss. 44, 46, 53-54; Permit Regulation, Alta Reg 204/2007, ss. 10-11, 20-28; Fire Code Regulation, Alta Reg 118/2007, ss. 1-2; Alberta Fire Code 2006, Division C, Part 2, ss. 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2. Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10; Authorized Accredited Agencies Regulation, Alta Reg 184/1995, ss. 2(1), 2(4) and Schedule; Storage Tank System Management Regulation, Alta Reg 50/2010, ss. 2, 6.	ODM is the Petroleum Tank Management Association of Alberta (PTMA), which exercises delegated authority to grant, refuse, suspend or cancel permits and registration certificates for installation, alteration or removal of storage tanks. In this regard, PTMA exercises the powers of a Safety Code Officer (SCO): Storage Tank Reg, s. 2(3). However, PTMA has no SCO powers under s. 49 or Part 5 of the Safety Codes Act re contraventions, safety/danger violations, etc.	1. A person who is denied a permit or whose permit is suspended or cancelled may appeal to the Safety Codes Council (SCC): Act, ss. 44(5) and 46(3). 2. A person affected by action/decision of the PTMA may request written review by Minister of any matter not governed by appeal provisions of s. 50 of the Safety Codes Act: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(1). Hearing such an appeal is at the discretion of the Minister: Storage Tank Reg, s. 6(2).	1. Within 30 days of service of written notice of decision: Act, s. 51(1)(c) and (2). 2. Silent.	1. Silent. 2. Silent.	1. An order of the SCC may be appealed to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. No. Decision of the Minister is final: Tank Storage Reg, s. 6(4).	1. Within 30 days after receipt of service of SCC's decision: Act, s. 53(2). 2. N/A	1. No. Stay may be ordered by judge of Queen's Bench: Act, s. 54(2). 2. N/A	1. Yes, appeal is on question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 53(1). 2. N/A	1 . No. 2. No.
Justice										
Alberta Human Rights Commission and Tribunals	Alberta Human Rights Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-25.5, ss. 15-43.	ODM is the Director (D), whose job is to effect a settlement of a complaint: s. 21. The D may make one of three decisions: s. 22(1): --Dismiss a complaint if the D considers it is without merit. --Discontinue proceedings if the D believes that the complainant has refused to accept a proposed settlement. --Report to the Chief of Commissions and Tribunals (CCT) that the parties are unable to settle. If the D determines that the parties are unable to settle, the matter is referred to a human rights tribunal. In this case, the tribunal is not hearing an appeal, but hearing the matter as an ODM: s. 27(1)(a).	Appeal from a decision of the D to dismiss or discontinue a claim goes to the CCT: s. 26. If the CCT decides that the matter should not have been dismissed, it will be referred to a human rights tribunal: s. 27(1)(b). N.B.: The CCT is the head of the Alberta Human Rights Commission. It is the CCT's job to appoint the human rights tribunals. A decision of a human rights tribunal is a decision of the Commission.	Not later than 30 days after the person receives notice of dismissal of the complaint or discontinuance of the action: s. 26(1).	No. Act is silent.	Appeal from the decisions of the human rights tribunal acting under either the s. 27(1)(a) original hearing function or the s. 27(1)(b) appeal function is to the Queen's Bench: s. 37(1).	Within 30 days after the appellant receives a copy of the order of the human rights tribunal: s. 37(2).	No. There is no stay unless the Court so orders: s. 37(5).	No	Silent
Alberta Review Board	Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46, ss. 672.38-672.852.	ODM is the Alberta Review Board which makes decisions re the disposition and placement of accused persons for whom a verdict of "not criminally responsible by reason of mental disorder" has been rendered: s. 672.38(1). N.B.: In certain cases the Court may make a disposition with respect to the accused and in that case, the Court would be the ODM. An appeal of the Court's disposition also goes to the Court of Appeal: s. 672.72(1). The Review Board is to make a decision when the Court does not: s. 672.47.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from a disposition or placement decision of the Review Board is to the Court of Appeal. The appeal can be on a question of law, fact or mixed law and fact: s. 672.72(1).	Within 15 days of the applicant receiving a placement decision or a disposition and the reasons for it: s. 672.72(2).	Yes, in limited circumstances: s. 672.75. The decision of the Review Board is automatically stayed if the appeal relates to a decision under s. 672.54(a) (where a person is deemed not to be a threat to the public and is discharged absolutely) or s. 672.58 (where a person is deemed unfit to stand trial and forced to undergo treatment).	No.	The appeal is heard on the transcripts, plus any other evidence the Court of Appeal "finds necessary to admit in the interests of justice": s. 672.73(1).
Arbitral Tribunals	Arbitration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-43, ss. 6, 44-48.	ODM is the arbitrator/arbitral tribunal (AT) which makes a decision.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Appeal to Queen's Bench under certain conditions: --if the arbitration agreement (AA) provides for such an appeal on a question of law, fact OR mixed law/fact: s. 44(1). --if AA doesn't provide for an appeal on a question of law, court may still grant leave to appeal on a question of law if it is significant and important to the case: s. 44(2). But not if that question of law was expressly referred to the AT for decision: s. 44(3). 2. Further appeal to Court of Appeal with leave of that Court: s. 48.	1. Within 30 days after appellant receives the arbitral award: s. 46(1). 2. Silent. Court of Appeal rules would govern.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. Grounds may possibly be restricted by terms of AA or, if AA is silent, grounds are restricted to law alone plus a leave requirement: s. 44(1) and (2). 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 48.	Privative clause: s. 6.
Civil Enforcement Appeal Panel	Civil Enforcement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-15, ss. 9(7), 10(1); Civil Enforcement Regulation, Alta Reg 276/1995, ss. 22-31.	ODM is the Sheriff who decides re the appropriateness of the applicant for appointment to the position of bailiff or whether such appointment should be continued or ended or suspended: Reg, s.22. When a Sheriff denies an application or cancels or suspends an appointment, the applicant must be notified: Reg, s. 27.	1. The applicant may request that the Sheriff review the decision. The Sheriff will consider any additional information provided, review their original reasons and notify the person who requested the review by registered mail of their decision: Reg, s. 28(1) and (3). 2. The reviewed decision can then be appealed to the Civil Enforcement Appeal Panel: Reg, s. 29(1). The Appeal Panel can confirm, reverse or vary the decision of the Sheriff and make any decision that the Sheriff was allowed to make in the first place: Reg. s. 29(4).	1. Not later than 30 days from the day the Sheriff sent notification of the original decision: Reg, s. 28(1)-(2). 2.Not later than 15 days from the day notice of the review decision was given: Reg, s. 29(1).	1 and 2. No. When the applicant's appointment as a bailiff is suspended or cancelled, that person must return their bailiff identification and not carry out any of the duties or functions of a bailiff: Reg, s. 31(1).	No. Act and Regs are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Corrections Appeal Adjudicators	Corrections Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-29, ss. 15, 15.1-15.3.	ODM is a Hearing Adjudicator appointed by Minister to conduct inmates disciplinary hearings under s. 15.	Appeal to Appeal Adjudicators appointed by Minister: s. 15.1	Within 7 calendar days of the decision: s. 15.2(3) and (4).	No. Silent.	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	May apply for judicial review under the Rules of Court: s. 15.3.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Director of Law Enforcement	Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act, S.A. 2007, c. S-0.5, ss. 43-57. The Director of Law Enforcement is appointed under the Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-17, s. 8.	1. ODM is Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) who makes these types of orders: --Designation of a fortified building as a threat to public safety: s. 43. --Removal Order re a designated fortified building to order that specified fortifications be removed by a specified time: s. 44. --Closure Order against the building if the fortifications are not removed: s. 45. 2. ODM is the Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) who issues a Certificate for any costs incurred by DLE in removing fortifications, etc. This is filed in Queen's Bench for enforcement: s. 56.	1. No. 2. Owner may request DLE to reconsider the amount: s. 56(5).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after service of certificate: s. 56(5).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. A Removal Order may be appealed to Queen's Bench: s. 48(1). There is no appeal of a Closure Order: s. 52. And apparently no appeal of a Designation Order either: silent. There is no further appeal of a Removal Order to the Court of Appeal: s. 50. 2. Owner may appeal the amount to the Queen's Bench either after or instead of asking DLE to reconsider: s. 57.	1. Must file and serve within 14 days after service of removal order: s. 48(2). 2. Either within 30 days after service of DLE's Certificate: s. 57(1)(a) or within 30 days after DLE has notified owner of his reconsidered decision: s. 57(1)(b).	1. Yes. Appeal automatically stays DLE's removal order: s. 51. 2. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1. Appeal takes the form of a hearing with evidence: s. 48(4). 2. No. N.B.: No privative clause in Act.
Director of Vital Statistics	Vital Statistics Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-4, ss. 23, 33.	ODM is the Director of Vital Statistics (DVS) who: 1. Refuses to register a birth, death, stillbirth or marriage: s. 33(1). 2. Refuses an application for a certificate or search: s. 33(3). 3. Makes an order re a fraudulent registration and cancels all certificates relating to it: s. 23.	No.	N/A	N/A	1 and 2. Application to Queen's Bench for an order directing DVS to act: s. 33(1) and (3). Essentially the same as judicial review resulting in mandamus. 3. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 33(4).	1 and 2. Within one year of refusal: s. 33(1) and (3). 3. "Within one year afterwards": s. 33(4). Order of judge is "final and binding on the Director" so presumably no further appeal is possible: s. 33(4).	1, 2 and 3. Silent.	1, 2 and 3. No.	No privative clause in Act.
Information and Privacy Commissioner GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-25, ss. 65-74; 74.1-74.91.	ODM is a public body which makes a decision regarding access to records: s. 65(1), or the collection and use of personal information: s. 65(3). N.B.: Similar review provisions exist specifically for complaints about the Registrar of Motor Vehicles: ss. 74.1-74.91. They won't be further referenced in this summary.	A review of the public body's decision regarding access, change to personal information or the collection and use of personal information may be requested of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC): s. 65(1) and (3). The IPC may authorize a mediator to try and settle the dispute: s. 68. If the matter is not settled, the IPC may conduct an inquiry: s. 69(1). After the inquiry the IPC will dispose of the issue by making an order: s. 72(1).	1. If the review is regarding access to a record, or correction of personal information, improper use, collection or disclosure of personal information, of information regarding a deceased spouse or adult-interdependent partner, the review must be sought within 60 days after the person asking for the review is notified of the decision: s. 66(2)(a)(i). 2. If the applicant is a third party, the time limit is 20 days from date of notification: s. 66(3).	Silent	No, "an order made by the Commissioner under this Act is final": s. 73.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Judicial review may be sought from the Queen's Bench: s. 74(3) within 45 days of receipt of a copy of the order: s. 74(3). An application for judicial review stays the IPC's decision until the issue has been dealt with: s. 74(4). The head of the relevant public body must not take any steps to comply with the IPC's order until the application period for judicial review has ended: s. 74(2).
Information and Privacy Commissioner OTHER STATUTES WHERE IPC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Health Information Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-5, ss. 73-94	ODM is a custodian of health information who makes decisions re access, correction, amendment, collection, use, disclosure, fees, etc.	On application by an individual, IPC may review those decisions: s. 73. IPC may authorize the use of mediation first: s. 76. If not settled, then IPC may hold inquiry: s. 77 and issue orders: s. 80.	Within 60 days after notification of ODM's decision: s. 74(2). Time limit doesn't apply if ODM fails to respond to original request: s. 74(3).	Silent	No. Order made by IPC is final: s. 81.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ombudsman may not investigate any of these matters unless IPC agrees: s. 94.
Information and Privacy Commissioner OTHER STATUTES WHERE IPC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Personal Information Protection Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-6.5, ss. 46-47, 49.1, 50-53, 54.1.	ODM is an organization which controls the personal information.	Individual may ask IPC to review any decision, act or failure to act by the organization: s. 46(1). May also bring a complaint against the organization concerning specified matters: s. 46(2). IPC may refuse to deal with a review or complaint if TVINE: s. 49.1(1). Otherwise, IPC will hold inquiry and make orders: ss. 52-53.	For a review: within 30 days from date of notification of organization's decision: s. 47(2)(a). For a complaint: within a "reasonable time": s. 47(3).	Silent.	No. Any order made by IPC is final: s. 53.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Any application for judicial review must be made not later than 45 days from date the person is given a copy of IPC's order: s. 54.1(1). The IPC's order is automatically stayed pending judicial review: s. 54.1(2).
Law Enforcement Review Board	Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, ss. 9-20, 43, 48.	ODM is the Chief of Police, if the complaint concerns a police officer. ODM is the Regional Police Commission, if the complaint concerns the Chief of Police: s. 43.	Appeal to the Law Enforcement Review Board (LERB): s. 48.	Within 30 days from date of original decision being made: ss. 43(12)(b) and 48.	Silent	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law alone: s. 18.	Within 30 days from the date LERB gave its decision: s. 18(a).	Silent	Only on a question of law: s. 18.	Leave to appeal is required: s. 18(b).
Provincial Parole Board	Corrections Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-29, Part 3, ss. 24-30.	The Provincial Parole Board considers whether to release on parole, suspend parole, vary parole: ss. 26-30. If a provincial body is not appointed under s. 25, then the National Parole Board exercises its similar authority under the federal Act: s. 24.	No appeal or review.	N/A	N/A	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Registrar of Titles	Land Titles Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-4, ss. 184-185, 194-195.	ODM is the Registrar who makes various decisions and orders concerning land title registration, etc.	No.	N/A	N/A	1. Any act, omission, refusal, decision, direction or order of the Registrar may be appealed to the Queen's Bench: s. 184. (The Registrar can also refer any question by reference to the Queen's Bench: s. 185). 2. Registrar/person can appeal from any order/decision of the Queen's Bench to the Court of Appeal: s. 194 (A Queen's Bench Justice can also refer a matter to the Court of Appeal: s. 195).	1 and 2. Act is silent. Governed by court rules/procedure.	1 and 2. Silent.	1 and 2. No.	No privative clause in Act.
Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service	Residential Tenancies Act, S.A. 2004, c. R-17.1, Part 5.1, ss. 54.1 - 54. 8; Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service Regulation, Alta Reg 98/2006.	Parties must choose to have their dispute heard either in Provincial Court or by the Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service: Act, ss. 54.2 - 54.4. ODM is the Residential Tenancy Officer (RTO) who hears dispute and makes orders: Reg, ss. 4, 8, 15-16. N.B.: RTO must refer the dispute to the Provincial Court if it involves constitutional or human rights issues, is complex or cannot be heard in a timely manner: Reg, s. 17.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal to Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 54.7(n); Reg, s. 23. Decision of Queen's Bench is final and cannot be further appealed: Act, s. 54.7(n); Reg, s. 24(2).	Within 30 days after the order is given: Reg, s. 23(1)(a).	No, RTO's order remains in effect unless the Queen's Bench, on application, stays it: Reg, s. 26.	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only.	No privative clause in Act.
Unclaimed Personal Property Appeal Process	Unclaimed Personal Property and Vested Property Act, S.A. 2007, c. U-1.5, ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58-60.	ODM is the Minister who requires holders of unclaimed property to transfer or deliver it to the Minister in various circumstances: ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58.	Holder of property can file a Notice of Objection and Minister shall reconsider the matter: s. 59.	Within 120 days after receiving Minister's claim: ss. 7, 9, 17, 48, 49, 58.	Yes, property holder does not have to transfer property while a Notice of Objection is pending: s. 58(3).	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 60.	Within 30 days after date of Minister's reconsidered decision: s. 60(1).	Yes, property holder does not have to transfer property while a court appeal is pending: s. 59(2).	No.	No privative clause in Act.
Municipal and Land Use										
Land Compensation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Expropriation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, ss. 25-38.	ODM is the Land Compensation Board (LCB) which determines the amount of compensation for land expropriated under the Expropriation Act if the owners of the land and the expropriating authority cannot come to an agreement on the issues: s. 29. If the expropriating authority is the Crown, the owner may elect to have compensation fixed by the Queen's Bench instead: s. 29(3), in which case, ODM would be the Court.	No	N/A	N/A	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, which can make its own decision or refer the matter back to the LCB: s. 37. On questions of jurisdiction or validity of an order, the LCB shall state a case to the Court of Appeal if requested by the affected person and if it does not, that person can apply to the Court for an order to do so: s. 38(1)-(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 37(2).	No.
Land Compensation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LCB IS ODM	Alberta Land Stewardship Act, S.A. 2009, c. A-26.8, ss. 36, 41, 42.	A title owner whose interest in land is affected by a conservation directive may apply to the Crown for compensation. But if the Crown and title holder can't agree on the amount, then: ODM is Land Compensation Board (LCB): s. 42(1) or ODM is Queen's Bench if that's what title holder elects: s. 41(2).	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from LCB to Court of Appeal on any question of law, fact or both: s. 42(1). Presumably appeal from Queen's Bench to Court of Appeal too, in the regular way.	Silent.	Silent.	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 42(1).	No
Land Compensation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE LCB IS ODM	Irrigation Districts Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-11, ss. 154-156, 157-159.	1. ODM is LCB when a compensation claim for seepage damage is submitted to it because the Irrigation District (ID) and landowner could not agree on amount within a specified time: ss. 155(9) and 156. 2. ODM is LCB when an ID applies for the determination of the market value of a "seepage damage area" designated by bylaw: s. 158. LCB will direct the ID to pay compensation as well: s. 158(7).	1. No. 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. Unclear. The ID Act is silent and the GPA Entry appears limited to that Act. 2. Yes, appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right if the compensation is $10,000 or more, or by leave in any other case: s. 159(1).	1. Unclear. 2. Silent. Presumably Court of Appeal rules apply.	1. Unclear. 2. Silent. Presumably Court of Appeal rules apply.	1. Unclear. 2. Leave required if compensation is under $10,000: s. 159(1).	1 and 2. No.
Law of Property Act Appeal Board	Law of Property Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-7, ss. 29-31.	ODM is the local authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is located: s. 29(2). The local authority establishes planning requirements and issues a compliance notice to landowners.	Owner can appeal to the Appeal Board (AB) to have those requirements reduced or waived: s. 30(1). The local authority can apply to the AB for directions as to how the planning requirements are to be complied with: s. 30(2).	Within 6 months from the day the local authority served the written notice: s. 30(3).	Silent.	No. Decision of the AB is final: s.31(10).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause: s. 31(10).
Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Métis Settlements Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-14, ss. 180-209.	1.ODM is usually the Métis Settlement Council: s. 189. 2. ODM is the Métis Settlement Appeal Tribunal (MSAT) where, on agreement between the parties, MSAT hears cases between any combination of settlement members, non-settlement members, settlements and General Council: s. 189(1)(d)-(g).	1. Some decisions made by a Settlement Council can be appealed to MSAT: s. 189(1)(a)-(b). 1 and 2. MSAT can rehear a matter before making a decision: s. 190(1)(g) or, on receipt of further evidence and after giving notice to everyone, can review and change a decision: s. 190(1)(i).	1 and 2. The Act is silent. The Tribunal's Rules are not in regulation form.	1. and 2. Act is silent.	1 and 2. Decisions of MSAT can be appealed to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 204(1).	1. and 2. Within 45 days of the issuing of MSAT's decision: s. 204(2).	Silent.	Yes, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 204(1).	Leave to appeal is required: s. 204(1). Total privative clause: s. 208.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal OTHER STATUTES WHERE MSAT IS ODM	Alberta Land Stewardship Act, S.A. 2009, c. A-26.8, ss. 2(b), 36, 41, 42.	A title owner whose interest in settlement patented land is affected by a conservation directive may apply to the Crown for compensation. But if the Crown and title holder can't agree on the amount, then: ODM is MSAT Land Access Panel: s. 42(1) or ODM is Queen's Bench if that's what title holder elects.	No.	N/A	N/A	Appeal from MSAT Land Access Panel to Court of Appeal on any question of law, fact or both: s. 42(1). Presumably appeal from Queen's Bench to Court of Appeal too, in the regular way.	Silent.	Silent.	No.	No.
Municipal Council	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 545-548.	ODM is the Designated Officer who makes 2 kinds of orders: (1) an order to remedy contravention of Act/Regs (remedy order): s. 545; (2) an order re structures, excavations or holes that are dangerous, unsightly and detrimental to surrounding area (eyesore order): s. 546(0.1).	Appeal to Municipal Council re both types of orders: s. 547	For remedy order: within 14 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(a). For eyesore order: within 7 days of receiving the order: s. 547(1)(b).	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench only if the procedure required to be followed by the Act was not followed or the decision was "patently unreasonable": s. 548(1).	For remedy order: within 30 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(a). For eyesore order: within 15 days after Council's order: s. 548(1.1)(b).	Silent.	Yes. See entry under External Appeals.	No.
Municipal Government Assessment Review Boards	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 453-471.	ODM is the local municipal council which issues an assessment or tax notice to a land owner or business owner: s. 460(1)-(4).	Complaint regarding information on the assessment or tax notice may be made to an Assessment Review Board (ARB): s. 460.	The Act is silent except for one kind of complaint. If it relates to a local improvement tax, the complaint must be made within one year of it first being imposed: s. 460(8).	Silent	Appeal, with leave, to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 470(1).	Within 30 days of the notification of ARB's decision: s. 470(3).	Silent	Yes, appeal is on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 470(1).	No
Municipal Government Board	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 491-508, 602.15-602.16.	1. ODM is a municipality: s. 619, or a subdivision authority: s. 678(2). 2. ODM can also be the Municipal Government Board (MGB), hearing complaints about assessments, disputes between management bodies and municipalities, disputes between municipalities, disputes re annexations, disputes re regional service commissions: s. 488(1)(a)-(g), (j), and disputes between regional service commissions and municipal authorities that don't fall under any other Board's jurisdiction: ss. 602.15-602.16.	1. Appeal to the MGB: s. 488 (1)(h) and (i). 1. and 2. MGB may rehear any matter before making a decision and may also review, rescind or vary any decision made by it: s. 504.	1. For complaints regarding linear property assessment -- no later than the date shown on the notice: s. 491(1)(a). For complaints regarding equalization assessments -- no later than 30 days from the date the Minister sent the report to the municipality: s. 491(1)(b). 2. Silent.	1 and 2. Silent.	1. and 2. Appeal, with leave, to the Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1) and (5).	1. and 2. Within 30 days from notice of decision being given: s. 506(3).	1 and 2. Silent.	1. and 2. Yes, appeal on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 506(1).	1. and 2. Leave to appeal is required: s. 506(5). No privative clause in the Act.
Protection Area Appeal Board	City Transportation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-14, ss. 10-18.	ODM is the Protection Area Officer to whom an application is made for a permit to engage in development in a "transportation protection area": s. 16.	Appeal to the Protection Area Appeal Board: s. 17.	Within 14 days of the date the decision is made or deemed to have been refused: s. 17(1).	No. Silent.	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave: s. 18.	Within 30 days after the making of the decision by the Appeal Board: s. 18.	No. Silent.	No.	Leave is required: s. 18.
Subdivision and Development Appeal Board	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 678-689.	1. For subdivision matters, ODM is the subdivision authority: s. 678(1). 2. For development matters, ODM is the development authority: s. 685(1).	1. Appeal to the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board (SDAB) for the municipality: s. 678(1). In very limited circumstances the appeal is to the Municipal Government Board (MGB) instead: s. 678(2). 2. Appeal to the SDAB when there is refusal to issue a permit or a permit is issued with conditions: s. 685(1).	1. Within 14 days of receipt or deemed receipt of the decision: s. 678(2). 2. Within 14 days of receipt or deemed receipt of the decision: s. 686(1).	1 and 2. Silent.	1. and 2. Appeal from the SDAB [or MGB] lies to the Court of Appeal: s. 688(1). Leave to appeal is needed and the appeal may only be on a question of law or jurisdiction.	1. and 2. Within 30 days after the date the SDAB's [or MGB's] decision is issued: s. 688(2).	1 and 2. Silent.	1 and 2. Yes, appeals are only allowed on questions of law or jurisdiction: s. 688(1). Leave is required: s. 688(2). Appeal is on the record: s. 689(1).	1 and 2. If the Court cancels a decision of the SDAB [or MGB], it must send the matter back to that tribunal to be reheard according to the Court's new directions: s. 689(2).
Natural Resources Management										
Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (and Minister)	Natural Gas Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-1, Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5; Natural Gas Marketing Regulation, Alta Reg 358/1986, ss. 23, 24, 28.	1. ODM is Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (APMC) under Parts 1 and 2 of Act. Main type of decision involves a "finding of producer support" necessary for shippers to resell gas in and out of Alberta: Act, s. 10. 2. ODM is APMC which orders penalties for non-compliance with records-keeping requirements: Act, Part 4.	1. Silent 2. Appeal lies to Minister: Reg, s. 24.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. N/A 2. Silent.	1. A decision of APMC under Parts 1 or 2 of Act is appealable to the Court of Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction: Act, s. 23(1). Leave to appeal is needed: Reg, s. 28(1). 2. No.	1. Within "one month" after the making of the decision appealed from: Reg, s. 28(2)(a). 2. N/A	1. No automatic stay for any level of appeal (Court of Appeal/Supreme Court of Canada) unless APMC suspends order's operation: Act, s. 23(3). 2. N/A	1. On question of law or jurisdiction only: Act, s. 23(1). 2. N/A	1. Leave to appeal is needed: Reg, s. 28(1). Appeal is on record: Reg, s. 28(4) and the APMC is not liable for any costs of appeal: Reg, s. 28(7). 2. No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 9-10, 29-30.	The Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) holds a hearing when a decision or order of the AUC "may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person": s. 9	AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2)	No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1), on most decisions of AUC except for those concerning administration fees: s. 72 and complaints about the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA): s. 58(4).	Leave to appeal must be sought within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2).	No automatic stay, unless the AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7).	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1).	Leave to appeal required: s. 29(1). No new evidence may be admitted on appeal: s. 29(11)(a). If the Court vacates or gives directions to vary, it must remit it back to AUC: s. 29(11)c) and AUC must rescind or vary as directed by the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court of Canada: s. 29(14). N.B.: There is also a blanket privative clause in s. 30 against all judicial review.
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Alberta Utilities Commission Act, S.A. 2007, c. A-37.2, ss. 39-53, 58.	1. When the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA) is satisfied, following an investigation, that a breach, contravention or bad conduct has occurred in the electrical or natural gas markets, AUC must hold a hearing on the request of the MSA: ss. 39-53. 2. When a person makes a complaint to the AUC about the conduct of the MSA, AUC will hold a hearing: s. 58(1).	1. and 2. AUC may review any of its decisions or orders: s. 10(1).	1. and 2. Time for review may be specified in Rules made by AUC: s. 10(2).	1. and 2. No automatic stay, but AUC may suspend its decision or order pending review: s. 10(3).	1. Can appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction: s. 29(1). 2. No appeal. AUC's decision is final: s. 58(4).	1. Within 30 days of date of decision: s. 29(2). 2. N/A	1. No automatic stay, unless AUC so orders: s. 29(6)-(7). 2. N/A	1. Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 29(1). 2. N/A	1. Leave to appeal is necessary and see other provisions under GPA Entry, including blanket privative clause. 2. N/A
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	City Transportation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-14, s. 27(6).	If the city closes a means of access, it must compensate owners of adjacent land. If they can't reach agreement on amount, can apply to AUC to set the amount: s. 27(6).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, s. 26.	AUC hears complaints regarding the conduct of the Independent Systems Operator (ISO): s. 26.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			AUC's decision is final and may not be appealed under s. 29 of the AUC Act (i.e. the GPA Entry): s. 26(4).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Gas Utilities Act, R.S.A 2000, c. G-5.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of applications and complaints. It sets gas prices, investigates tolls, grants easements and rights of way, settles differences between gas utilities and municipalities, investigates gas utilities, etc.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Hydro and Electric Energy Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-16.	AUC is ODM re all kinds of designations, approvals, permits, licences (including suspension and cancellation of same).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			S. 43 says a decision or order of the AUC under this Act is final and there is no appeal except as provided under the AUC Act. So see the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal. S. 1(2) says AUC's decision about applicability of definitions is final.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, ss. 30, 31(4), 45(3), 44, 602.14.	AUC must pre-approve certain agreements between municipality and public utilities re long term supply or other matters: ss. 30, 45(3). AUC can also settle disputes between municipal utilities and others: s. 44 On application of consumer or direct seller, AUC may make orders re distribution issues arising out of direct gas sales: s. 31(4). Disputes between Regional Service Commissions (RSC) or between RSC and municipal authorities re public utility matters may be submitted to AUC for an order: s. 602.14.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6, s. 55.	Specified types of parties in tariff disputes may apply to the AUC to fix the tariff or resolve disputes: s. 55.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Petroleum Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-10, s. 16(4).	Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission or owner/operator of crude oil storage facility may apply to AUC to set reasonable storage charges if they can't reach an agreement: s. 16(4).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Pipeline Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-15, s. 3.1(2), etc.	1. In regard to gas utility pipelines, AUC is the regulatory authority and ODM: s. 3.1(2). Most of this authority is simply stated, with no elaboration about reviews/appeals. 2. AUC has authority to issue, cancel or suspend any licence to construct or operate a gas utility pipeline: ss. 9-16. 3. AUC has all kinds of powers over alteration or relocation of gas utility pipelines and who has to pay for same: s. 33(1)-(2). Any disputes over the amount must be referred to the AUC: s. 33(3).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders. 2. In this area, AUC's decision "is final and there is no appeal": s. 15. 3. AUC's decision about amount is final: s. 33(3).			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply. 2. N/A 3. N/A				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Public Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-45, ss. 78, 78.1, 80, 89, 94, 99, etc.	AUC governs all public utilities (PU) and decides all their issues: ss. 78, 78.1, etc. It can investigate and set rates: ss. 80, 89. It must review every PU's books once every 3 years: s. 94. AUC is the licensing authority under provincial cabinet regulations (none exist): s. 99.	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Small Power Research and Development Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-9, s. 4.	1. If a producer and public utility can't agree on terms of small power production contract, either party can apply to AUC to set terms: s. 4(4). 2. If the term of a small power production contract exceeds 10 years, AUC shall review and adjust the price for the succeeding years according to a formula: s. 4(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			Act is silent so presumably the GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS ODM	Water, Gas and Electric Companies Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-4, ss. 8(2) and 10(3).	1. AUC has jurisdiction to settle disputes between Telus and a company or municipality re electric transmission wires: s. 8(2). 2. Same jurisdiction about disputes re pipelines: s. 10(3).	See GPA Entry re AUC's ability to review its own decisions and orders.			1. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 8(2). 2. AUC's decision is "final and binding": s. 10(3).				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Electric Utilities Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-5.1, ss. 20, 21, 25.	ODM is the Independent Systems Operator (ISO) who makes decisions regarding rules and fees relating to the power pool: ss. 20(1) and 21.	A market participant may complain in writing to the AUC about an ISO rule or fee: s. 25(1).	Within 60 days after the day on which the market participant receives notice of the fee: s. 25(2).	No, making a complaint does not relieve the complainant of the obligation to pay the fee or comply with the rules: s. 25(5).	Act is silent so presumably GPA Entry provisions about appeal to Court of Appeal apply.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Gas Distribution Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-3, ss. 22, 27, 30.	1. ODM is the "Chief Officer" (CO), a government official who decides matters re franchises: s. 22. 2. Varied ODMs plus disputatious parties: s. 27, and 3. Rural/municipal gas utilities who set tolls, rates and charges: s. 30.	1. AUC on appeal may only modify or reverse CO if satisfied CO has erred in law or improperly applied Act: s. 22(6). 2. Appeal to AUC, which mainly sets target dates for action by parties: s. 27. 3. Appeal to AUC, also includes complaints re lack of gas service: s. 30.	1. Within 30 days from date CO's decision was issued: s. 20(3). 2. Silent 3. Silent		Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, s. 43.	ODM is a municipal utility service which sets a charge, rate or toll.	It may be appealed to AUC: s. 43.			Act is silent on any further appeal so presumably the GPA Entry provisions apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Alberta Utilities Commission OTHER STATUTES WHERE AUC IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Natural Gas Marketing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-1, ss. 3, 5; Natural Gas Marketing Regulation, Alta Reg 358/1986, ss. 7, 8.	ODM is the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (APMC) which makes decisions re provision of services about gas contracts: Act, s. 3.	1. APMC itself shall review its decision if a buyer/seller files a statement of objection: Reg, s. 7. 2. Further appeal to the AUC: Act, s. 5; Reg, s. 8.	1. Silent 2. Within 60 days after date of APMC's review or notification of decision not to review: Reg, s. 8(2)(d).	1. Silent 2. Silent	1. N/A 2. Reg s. 8(6) says the AUC Act applies to appeals to the AUC so the GPA Entry provisions would apply re appeal to Court of Appeal.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Energy Resources Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.E-10, ss. 21-26, 39-42, 49.	In making decisions and orders, ERCB need not hold hearing unless its decision may directly and adversely affect the rights of a person: s. 26.	1. ERCB may review, rescind, change, alter or vary an order or direction made by it, or rehear the application: s. 39. 2. If ERCB makes an ex parte order, a person affected by it may apply for a hearing: s. 40(1).	1. If the person seeking the review did not receive notice of original hearing, the application for review is to be brought within 30 days of making of original decision: s. 40(2). 2. Within 30 days after the making of the decision or order: s. 40(1).	1. and 2. No automatic stay, but individual can request the Board to suspend the decision pending the hearing/review: s. 40(4).	Appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of jurisdiction or law only: s. 41.	Within 30 days from the day that the order or decision was made: s. 41(2).	No automatic stay unless ERCB orders (applies to both Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada appeals): s. 41(3).	Appeal on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 41(1).	Appeal is on record: s. 41(6) and the ERCB is not liable for costs: s. 41(9). Privative clause in s. 42 purports to create a total ban on all judicial review.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Coal Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-17.	1. ERCB is ODM for all kinds of approvals, permits, cancellations, suspensions, permissions, consents, etc. ERCB exercises independent jurisdiction except for large coal mines/processing plants or use of coal in industrial developments, where any ERCB decision requires pre-authorization of provincial cabinet: ss. 21, 24, 29. 2. ERCB decision about whether a statutory definition is applicable is final: s. 1(2).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and decisions. 2. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and decisions.			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s. 1(2).				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Gas Resources Preservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-4.	ERCB is ostensibly the ODM re permits (including terms, conditions, suspension) but the approval of provincial cabinet or Minister is needed for everything except the most minor cases: ss. 2, 4, 6, 7, 11.	1. Provincial cabinet can direct the ERCB to reconsider a permit: s. 14. 2. Section 16 says ERCB has all the powers granted to it under ERC Act so presumably GPA Entry applies.			Presumably the GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies but this is unclear, given cabinet's control of the approval process.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Mines and Minerals Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-17, s. 123(1).	Authority under this Act is tightly held by the provincial cabinet and Minister. But ERCB is given 2 small items of ODM authority concerning the Post-closure Stewardship Fund related to carbon capture: (1) to designate wells as orphan wells and (2) to deem a non-existent, absconded or broke lessee to be "a defaulting working interest participant" which means they will NOT be released from liability: Act, s. 123(1).	Silent. Would GPA Entry apply?			Silent. Would GPA Entry apply?				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6.	1. ERCB is ODM re all kinds of orders and decisions concerning wells, facilities, penalties, etc. 2. ERCB issues licences for drilling, operating facilities, etc.: s. 18. ERCB can also suspend or cancel a licence: s. 25 or transfer or amend it: ss. 24, 26. 3. ERCB may, by order, designate a field, pool, area or zone. Any disputes arising out of the application of this designation shall be referred to the ERCB: s. 33. 4. ERCB approves various schemes for many aspects of oil and gas production: s. 39. 5. In ordering a shut down or closure of a well or facility, the ERCB may hold an inquiry (or must hold one, on request of licensee or approval holder): ss. 44, 45.	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and directions. 2. Act is silent re appeals except in regard to ERCB's decision to issue a licence. If ERCB refuses a licence, the provincial cabinet, in its discretion, may review the application and direct the ERCB to issue the licence: s. 18. For cancellations, etc. presumably the GPA Entry procedure applies. 3. The ERCB's decision here is final: s. 33(2). 4. Presumably GPA Entry applies re ERCB's ability to review its own decisions and orders. 5. Presumably ditto.	1. Silent 2. Silent 3. N/A 4. Silent 5. Silent	1. Silent 2. Silent 3. N/A 4. Silent 5. Holding an inquiry does not operate as an automatic stay and the well or facility must remain closed pending the result of the inquiry: s. 45(3).	1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 3. N/A 4. Unclear. See privative clause in s. 40 – does it preclude appeal as well? 5. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry re appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				4. Private clause in s. 40 applies specifically to these decisions under s. 39 – the ERCB shall not be prevented or restrained by an injunction, judgment or order of court.
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Oil Sands Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-7.	1. ERCB is ODM for all kinds of approvals, permits, cancellations, suspensions, etc. but except for small matters, any ERCB decision requires pre-authorization of provincial cabinet. 2. ERCB has independent say over the applicability of definitions and its decision is final: s. 1(2).	1. Given cabinet's control, unclear to what extent GPA Entry procedure will apply. Section 5 of Act says ERCB has exclusive jurisdiction to examine, inquire into, hear and determine all matters, except as otherwise provided in this or any other Act. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s. 1(2).			1. Unclear, for same reasons expressed under Internal Reviews/Appeals. 2. ERCB's decision is final: s. 1(2).				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Pipeline Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-15.	1. ERCB is the regulatory authority and ODM concerning everything to do with most pipelines. Most of its authority is simply stated, with no elaboration about review/appeals. 2. ERCB has authority to issue, cancel or suspend any licence to construct or operate a pipeline: ss. 9-16. 3. ERCB has all kinds of powers over alteration or relocation of pipelines and who has to pay for same: s. 33(1)-(2). Any disputes over the amount must be referred to the ERCB: s. 33(3).	1. Silent. See GPA Entry re ERCB's ability to review its own orders and directions. 2. In this area, decision of the ERCB is "final and there is no appeal": s. 15. 3. ERCB's decision about amount is final: s. 33(3).			1. Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies. 2. N/A 3. N/A				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Rural Electrification Loan Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-19, s. 34.	ERCB may direct in which order construction works are to be done, where an electric power company has an agreement with 2 or more associations in receipt of loans under the Act: s. 34.	Silent. GPA Entry may apply.			Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Rural Electrification Long-term Financing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-20, s. 35.	ERCB may direct in which order construction works are to be done, where a power company has an agreement with 2 or more associations in receipt of loans under the Act: s. 35.	Silent. GPA Entry may apply.			Silent. Presumably GPA Entry about appeal to Court of Appeal applies.				
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS ODM	Turner Valley Unit Operations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-9.	ERCB may make various orders establishing and providing the details of a "unit operation": ss. 3-5 etc.	An order under the Act is final and there is no appeal from it: s. 19. ERCB could probably review its own order, however, under the GPA Entry provision.			An order under the Act is final and there is no appeal from it: s. 19.				

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Energy Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE ERCB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Oil and Gas Conservation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. O-6, ss. 68-77; Oil and Gas Conservation Regulation, Alta Reg 151/1971, ss. 16.510 -16.541	Every year, the ERCB sets a levy applicable to different classes of wells, facilities and unreclaimed sites: Act, s. 73(1). These monies go to the Orphan Fund to pay for reclamation of abandoned wells. The notice of levy is sent to every licensee: Act, s. 75.	A person to whom a levy notice is given may appeal to the ERCB on the grounds that he is not the licensee of the well or facility or unreclaimed site in question, or that the levy is incorrect: Act, s. 76(1). The ERCB shall hear and determine the appeal in accordance with the regulations: Act, s. 76(2).	Not later than 30 days from the mailing date shown on the notice of levy: Reg, s. 16.540(1)	Silent	Act and Reg are silent. Since appeal must be dealt with in accordance with the regulation, perhaps this forecloses any further appeal to Court of Appeal as provided in the GPA Entry.				
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12	1A. ODM is the Director who issues certificates of qualification: ss. 80-83, enforcement orders under various sections, environmental protection orders (EPOs), reclamation certificates: ss. 138-145, administrative penalties, remediation certificates: ss. 117-118. 1B. ODM is an Inspector, who can also issue EPOs, reclamation certificates and remediation certificates. 1C. ODM is the Director who issues approvals, refuses to issue, amends, puts conditions on, suspends or cancels approvals: ss. 68, 70. For these approvals, a certificate of variance can be sought later from the Minister: ss. 77-78. This is not an appeal or review per se, but variance power does not lie with Director. Other than this, the same appeal procedures apply to these approvals as well.	1. Appeal is to Environmental Appeals Board (EAB): s. 91(1)-(3). 2. EAB can reconsider, vary or revoke any decision, order, recommendation, ruling, etc. made by it: s. 101. 3. In most matters, EAB's decision takes the form of recommendations to the Minister: s. 99. (Exceptions are for matters like administrative penalties.) It is the Minister who really makes the final decision, although technically it is not an appeal: s. 100.	1. Depends on type of order being appealed: not later than 7 days after receipt of enforcement order or EPO; not later than 1 year after receipt of reclamation certificate; all other cases = not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of decision: s. 91(4). 2. Silent. 3. N/A. Minister acts on report. Technically not an appeal.	1. No, appeal is not an automatic stay unless EAB grants it. There can never be a stay of a water management order: s. 97(1)-(4). 2. Silent. 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. No.	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. N/A	1, 2 and 3. Total privative clause against judicial review of EAB and Minister: s. 102
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Climate Change and Emissions Management Act, S.A. 2003, c. C-16.7, ss. 11, 29, 38, 42.	ODM is the Director who can issue a compliance order: s. 29, or levy an administrative penalty: s. 38.	Both types of orders can be appealed to the EAB: s. 42(1). The Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (GPA Entry) applies to these appeals: s. 42(4)-(7).	For a compliance order: not later than 7 days after receipt of order: s. 42(2)(a). For an administrative penalty: not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of penalty: s. 42(2)(b).	No: See GPA Entry. Stay must be specifically granted.	No. See GPA Entry.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Government Organization Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10, Schedule 5 (Environmental Matters), ss. 5-6.	ODM is the Minister who issues an enforcement order to stop activity or contravention re a Restricted Development Area of a Water Conservation Area: s. 5.	Appeal to EAB: s. 6(1).	Not later than 7 days after receipt of copy of enforcement order: s. 6(2).	No: s. 6(3). However, the Minister may grant a stay pending appeal: s. 6(4)-(5).	No. See GPA Entry.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Privative clause. See GPA Entry
Environmental Appeals Board and Minister OTHER STATUTES WHERE EAB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Water Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3, ss. 34, 114-117.	Various ODMs whose orders may be appealed: s. 115(1) -- Director -- re **approvals, preliminary certificates, licences**, declaration that water diversion must cease, enforcement order, water management order, admin penalty, **transfer of an allocation of water**. Inspector -- re water management order. Minister -- takeover of works/undertaking, order re use of another person's works.	1. The Minister has veto power over Director's orders **in bold** and if the Minister vetoes something, there is no appeal: s. 115(2). But if Minister doesn't, then the D's decision is appealable. 2. Appeal to the EAB: s. 115(1).	1. N/A 2. For a water management order, enforcement order or notice of decision re approval: not later than 7 days after receipt: s. 116(1). In any other case, not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of decision: s. 116(1).	1. N/A 2. No. See GPA Entry.	1. N/A 2. No. See GPA Entry.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1. N/A 2. Privative clause. See GPA Entry.
Forests Act Appeal Body and Minister N.B.: Appeal Body has not yet been established or designated by provincial cabinet.	Forests Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-22, ss. 21, 22, 25, 44.7, 59-61, Part 5, ss. 69-76.	ODM is the Director who allocates timber quotas, licences, permits and can suspend, cancel, reduce or call in security regarding them: ss. 17, 21-22, 25. Director can also order administrative penalties: ss. 59-61.	1. Appeal is to an "appeal body" (AB) that provincial cabinet may establish or designate by regulation: s. 69. This has not been done so AB is not functioning. After a hearing, AB submits a report to Minister with recommendations: s. 74(1). So AB is not the decision-maker in the process. 2. Minister makes final appeal decision: s. 74(3).	1. Silent. Would be governed by regulations. 2. N/A	1. No: s. 71(4). 2. N/A	2. No further appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clauses protect both the Director and Minister: s. 44.7 and the Minister and Appeal Body: s. 76. No decision can be questioned, reviewed, prohibited or restrained in court.
Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board	Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. F-26, ss. 3-5; Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Regulation, Alta Reg 12/1984, s. 11.	ODM is the Minister who calculates and sends out annual tax statement to owners of taxable mineral rights: Act, s. 3.	If the owner pays the tax, interest and penalties, owner may appeal the amount of tax to the Appeal Board: Act, s. 4(1). The Minister appoints the Appeal Board: Act, s. 5.	For OLD tax statements: by July 15 in the year following the taxation year in regards to which the appeal is made: Reg, s. 11(2)(a). For NEW tax statements: within 90 days after the date of issue of the tax statement: Reg, s. 11(2)(b).	Silent	Silent. No appeal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Fuel Tax Appeals	Fuel Tax Act, S.A. 2006, c. F-28.1, ss. 38-44.	ODM is the Minister who issues assessments, penalties, licences and registrations, etc.	Person can file Notice of Objection to have Minister review his decision: s. 38(1). Person can also waive that reconsideration and go straight to a court appeal: s. 38(5).	Within 90 days after date of notice of original decision: s. 38(1). However, can apply to Minister for an extension of this time provided it's within one year after expiry of original time period: s. 39(1) and (7). If Minister refuses or ignores application for extension, can apply to Queen's Bench for extension within 90 days of Minister's decision: s. 40(1).	Silent.	Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 41.	Within 90 days of notification or notice of the Minister's reconsidered decision: s. 41(1).	Silent	No	No privative clause in Act. S. 44 provides that the rules and practice of court govern the appeal, including any further appeals to Court of Appeal or Supreme Court of Canada.
Municipal Local Authority Review Committee	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, ss. 1(jj), 183-186; Waste Control Regulation, Alta Reg 192/1996, ss. 35-36 and Schedule 3, Form 2.	ODM is an Inspector who issues an Environmental Protection Order (EPO) to clean up unsightly property that is visible from a highway: Act, s. 183.	Order may be reviewed by a Committee of the local authority of the municipality: Act, s. 186. The Committee may confirm, rescind or vary the EPO: Act, s. 186(5). There does not appear to be any appeal to the Environmental Appeals Board on such matters. These EPOs are not listed among the ones that may be appealed in s. 91 of the Act.	Within 21 days after receipt of the EPO: Act, s. 186(2).	Yes. No enforcement of the EPO can occur while the Committee's decision is pending: Reg, s. 36(2)(c).	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Natural Resources Conservation Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Natural Resources Conservation Board Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. N-3, ss. 12-31.	ODM is the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB): s. 5(1). The NRCB's permission is necessary for the commencement of a project regarding the forest industry, recreational or tourism projects, metallic or industrial mineral projects, water management or any other type of project described in the regulations: s. 4.	The NRCB can review, rescind, change, alter or vary any order or direction or may rehear an application: s. 25.	Silent.	Silent.	Appeal to the Court of Appeal, with leave, on a question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 31(1)-(2).	Within 30 days from the day the order/decision is given: s. 31(2) and (4.1).	No. An NRCB order takes effect at the time determined by the order, and may not be superseded by any order of the Court of Appeal: s. 31(4). But the NRCB may suspend its order where it finds it necessary: s. 31(4).	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 31(1).	Leave to appeal is required: s. 31(1). Total privative clause: s. 32.
Natural Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE NRCB IS ODM	Agricultural Operation Practices Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-7, ss. 39, 41, 42.1, 42.2.	1. ODM is the NRCB which issues enforcement orders: s. 39. 2. Where an Inspector has issued an emergency order with which there is non-compliance, the NRCB can do the clean-up and then charge for the costs (which can be recovered as a debt). So here NRCB is the ODM in setting the charges to be recovered: s. 42.1, 42.2(1)(2).	1. NRCB may review its enforcement order: s. 41(1). 2. Person may apply to NRCB to review the costs: s. 42.2(3).	1. Silent. 2. Within 30 days of being notified by the NRCB of the costs: s. 42.2(3).	1. No, the enforcement order is not stayed by request for review unless the NRCB orders it: s. 41(2). 2. No. Silent.	1. No. 2. No.	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. N/A	1 and 2. No.
Natural Resources Conservation Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE NRCB IS INTERNAL REVIEW/APPEAL BODY	Agricultural Operation Practices Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-7, ss. 13-18, 20-22, 25, 27.	ODM is an Approval Officer (AO) who issues or amends various approvals, registrations or authorizations needed to conduct certain agricultural matters: ss. 13-16, 18, 22.	Person may apply to NRCB for review of AO's decision: ss. 20(5), 22(4). The NRCB holds its review under s. 25.	Within 10 working days of receipt of AO's decision: ss. 20(5), 22(4).	Silent.	Appeal to Court of Appeal, with leave, on question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 27(1)-(2).	Within 30 days after making of the decision: s. 27(2).	No automatic stay unless the NRCB orders it: s. 27(5).	Yes, question of law or jurisdiction only: s. 27(1).	Leave to appeal needed: s. 27(2). Appeal is on record: s. 27(8). If Court of Appeal quashes or directs a variation, matter must be remitted to NRCB so they can order it: s. 27(12).
Provincial Exploration Review Committee	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40; Exploration Dispute Resolution Regulation, Alta Reg 227/2003, ss. 3, 5, 7, 8-11, 15.	ODM is a local settlement officer (LSO) who decides disputes between exploration approval holders and agricultural leaseholders: Reg, ss. 5, 7.	Review on application by Provincial Exploration Review Committee (PERC) established by Minister: Reg, s. 3, 8(1). It may accept new information if relevant: Reg, s. 9(1).	Not later than 7 days after receiving notice of LSO's decision: Reg, s. 8(2)(b).	No: Reg, s. 10.	No. Decision of PERC is binding on the parties: Reg, s. 11.	N/A	N/A	N/A	LSO and PERC may charge fees for their services: Reg, s. 15.
Public Lands Act Appeal Body and Minister N.B.: Appeal Body has not yet been established or designated by provincial cabinet.	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40, Part 7, ss. 119-126.	ODMs are Directors, officers, officials. What decisions may be appealed may be prescribed by provincial cabinet regulation: s. 119(d). No regulations yet.	1. Appeal to Appeal Body (AB) which provincial cabinet may establish or designate: s. 119. Appeal is on the record: s. 120. AB may dismiss if TVINE: s. 123(5). Otherwise, AB holds hearing and submits report with recommendations to the Minister: s. 124(1). 2. Minister makes final decision: s. 124(3).	1. Silent. 2. N/A	1. No. Decision remains in effect unless the AB stays it: ss. 121(4), 123(1). 2. N/A	No. Minister's decision is final: s. 126.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total privative clause protects both Minister and AB: s. 126.
Surface Rights Board GENERAL PROCEDURAL AUTHORITY (GPA ENTRY)	Surface Rights Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-24, ss. 12-15, 25-30.	1. ODM is the Surface Rights Board (SRB) which makes orders granting right of entry to surface land by operators in various circumstances: ss. 12(3)-(4), 13, 13.1, 15. Can also terminate such orders: s. 28. 2. On making a right of entry order, the SRB will determine the amount of compensation payable: s. 25. SRB can also hear and settle disputes over loss or damages arising out of a surface lease or right of entry: s. 30. These decisions can be appealed as if they were a compensation order: s. 30(4).	1. and 2. SRB may review, rescind, amend or replace any decision or order made by it: s. 29.	1. and 2. Silent.	1. and 2. Silent.	1. No appeal of right of entry orders. 2. A compensation order may be appealed to Queen's Bench as to amount or the person to whom it shall be paid: s. 26. 3. With leave of the Court of Appeal, there may be a further appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 26(8).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days after date of receiving the compensation order: s. 26(3). 3. According to the practice of the Court of Appeal: s. 26(8).	1. N/A 2 and 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2 and 3. Silent.	1. N/A 2. The appeal is in the form of a new hearing: s. 26(6). 3. Leave to appeal is required: s. 26(8).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Surface Rights Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE SRB IS ODM	Expropriation Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-13, s. 27(2), 29, 37, 38.	ODM is SRB in expropriations under the Hydro and Electric Energy Act re power plants and expropriations under the Railway (Alberta) Act: s. 27(2). As ODM, the SRB determines the amount of compensation for such expropriated land, when the owners of the land and the expropriating authority cannot come to an agreement on the issues: s. 29.	No.	N/A	N/A	Decisions and awards of the SRB can be appealed to the Court of Appeal: s. 37(1). The Court can either make its own decision or refer the matter back to the SRB: s. 37(2). On questions of jurisdiction or validity of an order, the SRB shall state a case to the Court of Appeal and if it does not, the person can apply to the Court of Appeal for an order to do so: s. 38(1)-(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	Governed by Court of Appeal rules and practice: s. 37(2).	No. Appeal may be on questions of law or fact or both: s. 37(2).	No.
Surface Rights Board OTHER STATUTES WHERE SRB IS ODM	Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-40; Exploration Dispute Resolution Regulation, Alta Reg 227/2003, ss. 19-29.	SRB can make 3 kinds of orders: --a right of entry order, where an agricultural leaseholder (ALH) refuses entry to an exploration approval holder (EAH): Reg. s. 19 --a compensation order to be paid to ALH for entry: Reg. s. 20 --a compensation order to be paid to ALH for loss or damage caused by EAH: Reg. s. 22.	None stated in Reg. Although SRB may be able to review its own decision as provided in its governing statute (GPA Entry) since that procedure applies: Reg. s. 24.			1. Entry orders cannot be appealed: Reg. s. 26. 2. Both kinds of compensation orders can be appealed to the Queen's Bench: Reg. s. 26 which makes the appeal provision in Surface Rights Act govern (see GPA Entry).	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry	2. See GPA Entry SRB can charge fees for its services: Reg. s. 29.
Professional Governance										
Alberta Association of Architects Council	Architects Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-44, ss. 12-13, 27, 27.1, 31-33, 37, 39-40, 54, 55, 58, 60.	REGN, LICENSING 1. ODM is the Registration Committee (RC) which considers applications for registration of registered architects and licensed interior designers: s. 12(2). 2. ODM is the Registrar (R) who can cancel registration for failure to comply with continuing competency program: s. 27(3). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Chair of Complaint Review Committee (CRC) who reviews all complaints about conduct made to R: ss. 31-32. Chair may direct hearing by CRC or may dismiss complaint for TVINE: s. 33. 3B. ODM is the CRC which holds hearing on complaint: s. 37. 4. ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may investigate competence: s. 39. Its chair can suspend registration pending PRB's decision: s. 40.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Any other registered architect or licensed interior designer may request review by Council: s. 12(4). Council review is held under s. 13. 1B. An applicant who is refused regn/licensing may request review by Council: s. 12(6). Council review is held under s. 13. 2. Can request review by Council: s. 27.1(1). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. Complainant may appeal initial dismissal to Council: s. 35(1). 3B. Appeal to Council: s. 55. 4. Appeal to Council: s. 55.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Within 15 days of publication of notice of approval: s. 12(4). 1B. Within 30 days after receiving notice of refusal: s. 12(6). 2. Within 30 days of being served with notice of cancellation: s. 27.1(1). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice: s. 35(1). 3B. Within 30 days of date of service of decision: s. 55. 4. Within 30 days of date of service of decision: s. 55.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Yes: s. 12(5). 1B. No. 2. Yes: s. 27(3). PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. No, but application for stay may be made to Queen's Bench: s. 54. 4. No, but application for stay may be made to Queen's Bench: s. 54.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. No. Silent. 1B. No. Silent. 2. No. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 58(1). 4. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 58(1).	PRACTICE REVIEW/ DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. Within 30 days from service of Council's decision: s. 58(2).	PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. No automatic stay, but can apply to Court of Appeal for stay: s. 60.	PRACTICE REVIEW/DISCIPLINE 3B and 4. No.	No privative clause.
Alberta College of Pharmacists Council	Pharmacy and Drug Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-13, ss. 5.01, 5.1, 23, 23.1.	LICENSING ODM is the Registrar who decides to issue, refuse to issue or issue with conditions a pharmacy licence to a clinical pharmacist: s. 5.01 DISCIPLINE Any complaints made about a regulated member are dealt with under the Health Professions Act. The disciplinary College can also make orders under this Act to suspend, cancel, etc. a pharmacy licence: s. 23.	LICENSING Applicant may request review of R's decision by Council panel. DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	LICENSING Within 30 days of being notified of R's decision: s. 5.1(1). DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	LICENSING Silent DISCIPLINE While disciplinary proceedings are going on, the Alberta College of Pharmacists Council may suspend or impose conditions on a pharmacy licence: s. 23.1(1). Licensee may apply to Queen's Bench to stay Council's decision in this regard: s. 23.1(2).	LICENSING No. Decision of panel is final: s. 5.1(11). DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.	DISCIPLINE Same procedure as outlined later under entry for Health Professions College Councils.
Alberta Institute of Agrologists Council	Agrology Profession Act, S.A. 2005, c. A-13.5, ss. 47-85.	1. Complaints Director (CD) serves an initial screening function of complaints: s. 47-49. CD may send it to Alternative Complaints Resolution process: s. 50. Any settlement needs to be ratified by the Complaints Review Committee (CRC): s. 52. If settlement is not reached, CD will order an investigation and then either dismiss the complaint if it is TVINE or send it to the Hearing Tribunal (HT): s. 58. 2. Hearing Tribunal (HT) holds hearing and makes decision: ss. 61-74.	1. Review of CD's dismissal by CRC: s. 60. 2. Appeal to Council: s. 79.	1. Within 30 days of being notified of the dismissal of the complaint: s. 60(1). 2. Within 30 days after the date on which the HT's decision is given to the investigated person: s. 79(2).	1. No. 2. No. The HT's decision remains in effect unless a person or committee designated by the Council stays it, on application : s. 78(1).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 82(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the date on which Council's decision is given to the investigated person: s. 82(2).	1. N/A 2. No. There is no stay unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays the decision: s. 78(4).	1. N/A 2. No.	No privative clause.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Alberta Land Surveyors' Association Council	Land Surveyors Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-3, ss. 13-15, 20-25, 31-32, 36-42, 53, 56-57, 60-61	REGN 1A. ODM is the Registration Committee (RC) which approves, refuses or defers applications for registration: s. 20 1B. ODM is the Council which may approve registration of a corporation/partnership: ss. 22-23. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which conducts (at request of Council) a review of the practice of an individual practitioner: s. 13(1)(d). PRB can refer matter to Discipline Committee (DC) if it wants: s. 13(3). But if PRB conducts hearing, it has same powers as DC: s. 13(5). DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Chair of DC who does preliminary investigation into complaint of unprofessional conduct or unskilled practice. May dismiss for TVINE or may refer to DC for hearing: s. 40. 3B. ODM is the DC which hears and issues decision: s. 53.	REGN 1A. Refusal/deferral can be reviewed by Council: s. 21(3). 1B. No review/appeal. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. Appeal to Council as if PRB = DC: s. 15. So full appeal structure will apply. DISCIPLINE 3A. Chair's dismissal may be appealed to DC: s. 42(1). 3B. DC's decision may be appealed to Council: s. 57.	REGN 1A. Within 30 days after receiving notice: s. 21(3). 1B. N/A PRACTICE REVIEW 2. See procedure for DC DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of Chair's decision: s. 42(1). 3B. Within 30 days after service of DC's decision: s. 57(2)(c).	REGN 1A. Silent. 1B. N/A PRACTICE REVIEW 2. See procedure for DC. DISCIPLINE 3A. No. Silent. 3B. DC may order that its decision remain in effect pending appeal to Council or Court of Appeal: s. 56(1). But order to stay DC's order may be sought from Queen's Bench: s. 56(2).	REGN 1A. No. 1B. No. PRACTICE REVIEW 2. Yes, see procedure for DC. DISCIPLINE 3A. No. 3B. Yes, appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 60.	DISCIPLINE 3B. Within 30 days from date of service of Council's decision: s. 60(3).	DISCIPLINE: 3B. May apply to Court of Appeal for an order staying Council's decision: s. 61.	DISCIPLINE: 3B. No.	No privative clause.
Alberta Podiatry Association Council of Management	Podiatry Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-16, ss. 6-8, 12-19.	REGN 1. The Board of Examiners of the Alberta Podiatry Association (APA) certifies an applicant's qualifications and issues a "certificate of approval for registration": s. 8. This certificate is a prerequisite to registration and licensing. 2. Evidence of the applicant's good moral character and reputation must satisfy the Council of Management of the APA: s. 6(1)(a). 3. It is the Registrar who actually issues the licence: s. 6. DISCIPLINE 1. Registrar receives complaint and decides either that it warrants no action or refers it to Council of Management: s. 12. 2. Council of Management is the ODM on referral from Registrar and holds a hearing: ss. 13-18.	REGN No. DISCIPLINE No.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE N/A	REGN No appeal to the courts. Act is silent. DISCIPLINE Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 19.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE Within 14 days after the date of Council's order: s. 19(2).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No. Act is silent.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No.	REGN No. DISCIPLINE The Queen's Bench appeal may be a de novo hearing -- the court may receive further evidence or may direct a trial: s. 19(4).
Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council	Veterinary Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. V-2, ss. 11-12, 16-19, 27-28, 33, 34.1, 40.1-46, 65.1, 65.6.	REGN 1A. ODM is the Registration Committee for individuals: ss. 16-17. 1B. ODM is the Council for registration of corporations as permit holders: s. 19. 2. ODM is the Council concerning suspension pending hearings: s. 33(1). PRACTICE REVIEW ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may, with Council's approval, review the practice of a registered vet or permit holder: s. 11(1)(b). PRB can report to Council: s. 11(2) or it can make same orders as a Hearing Tribunal (HT): s. 11(4). PRB can conduct its own hearing or can refer the matter to the HT: s. 11(5) and (6). DISCIPLINE 3A. ODM is the Complaints Review Committee (CRC), which may dismiss complaint if TVINE: s. 28(4) or will send it to Hearing Tribunal (HT) for hearing. 3B. A Committee designated or established by Council, if a matter is referred to it by CRC which believes vet is incapacitated, may order physical/mental exam, submission to treatment, and cessation of practice while incapacitated: ss. 65.1(1), (2), (3), (5). 3C. Hearing Tribunal (HT) which hears conduct complaint and makes orders: ss. 40.1, 41.1.	REGN 1A. Review by Council: s. 18 1B. No. 2. No, but external application available: s. 33(2). PRACTICE REVIEW Appeal to Council as if PRB's decision were a decision of HT under Part 5 concerning discipline: s. 12. So this would lead to the same appeal structure to the courts also. DISCIPLINE 3A. Review by Council: s. 34.1 3B. Appeal to Council: s. 65.1(7). Appeal conducted in accordance with s. 45. This may make further appeal to courts available. 3C. Appeal to Council: ss. 44, 45.	REGN 1A. Within 30 days of receiving notice of refusal/deferral: s. 18(3) PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3A. Within 30 days of being notified of dismissal: s. 34.1(1). 3B. Within 7 days of receipt of the direction: s. 65.1(8). 3C. Within 30 days after date on which decision of HT given to investigated person: s. 44(2).	REGN 1A. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3A. Silent. 3B. Silent. 3C. No. Decision of HT remains in effect unless Council, on application, stays it: s. 43.1(1). See external appeals for more info.	REGN 1A. No. Silent. 1B. No. Silent. 2. Application to Queen's Bench for order staying suspension: s. 33(2). PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3A. No. Silent. 3B. It is possible that Council's decision may be appealed to Court of Appeal: s. 65.1(7). 3C. Council's refusal of a stay may be defeated by applying to Queen's Bench for a stay of HT's decision: s. 43.1(3). 3C. Council's main decision may be appealed to Court of Appeal: ss. 45.1(1), 46.1	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3B/C. Within 30 days after date on which decision of Council given to investigated person: s. 45.1(2).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3B/C. No. Decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 43.1(4).	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3B/C. No.	REGN 2. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See procedure for HT (3C). DISCIPLINE 3B/C. Appeal to Court of Appeal is on record: s. 46. No privative clause in Act. On application, Ombudsman may recommend that any body or official rehear and reconsider any of its decisions: s. 65.6

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
APEGGA Appeal Board -and- ASET Joint Appeal Board [Counts as 2 separate tribunals]	Engineering, Geological and Geophysical Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-11, Parts 4, 5 and 8. N.B.: Both governing bodies use the same procedure except ASET has "Joint" bodies with APEGGA. ASET regulates technologists and APEGGA registers everyone else. So for ASET, read the names of all bodies as having "Joint" in front of it.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. ODM is the Board of Examiners (BE) which issues or refuses registration: ss. 22, 23, 31, 90.1, 90.3. 1B. ODM is the Council which issues or refuses permits for partnerships/corporations: ss. 24, 90.4. Council can also cancel for non-payment of fees: ss. 39-41, 91.3, 93(1). DISCIPLINE 2. Person complains to Registrar of unprofessional conduct or unskilled practice: ss. 43, 91.4, 94.4 (referred to from now on as "etc."). Complaint goes to Investigative Committee (IC) which investigates: ss. 47, etc. IC can terminate complaint if TVINE: s. 51, etc. If person admits misconduct or unskilled practice, IC can make order: s. 52, etc. Otherwise, complaint is forwarded to next ODM. 3. Council may suspend member during discipline process: s. 55. 4. Discipline Committee (DC) hears case: s. 52, etc. and makes order.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Appeal to Appeal Board: ss. 32, 91.2(4). 1B. No review/appeal. Silent. DISCIPLINE 2. If IC terminates complaint, complainant can appeal to Appeal Board: s. 51(3), etc. 3. No internal review/appeal but external appeal is available. 4. Appeal to Appeal Board: s. 67, etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Within 30 days after receiving refusal: ss. 32(4), 91.2(4). 1B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of termination: s. 51(3), etc. 3. N/A 4. Not more than 30 days after date of service of decision: s. 67(2)(c), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A. Silent. 1B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. Silent. 3. N/A 4. DC may order that its decision remain in effect pending all appeals and to overcome this, person must apply to Court of Appeal to stay the DC's order: ss. 66(1)-(2), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 2. No further external appeal. 3. Suspended member can apply to Queen's Bench for a stay: s. 55(2), etc. 4. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 70, etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. N/A 3. Silent. 4. Within 30 days from date of service of Appeal Board's decision: s. 70(3), etc.	REGN, LICENSING 1A and B. N/A DISCIPLINE 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. No, but may apply to Court of Appeal for an order staying the Appeal Board's decision: s. 71, etc.	DISCIPLINE 4. No restricted grounds and no need for leave to appeal.	No privative clause
Certification Appeal Committee N.B.: This process covers ALL teachers.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 39(3); Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999, ss 19-22.	ODM is the Registrar who decides whether or not a candidate will get a certificate allowing them to teach in Alberta: Reg., s. 19(1).	Appeal to the Certification Appeal Committee: Reg., s. 19(1).	Not more than 30 days after the date on which the Registrar rendered the decision: Reg., s. 19(2).	Silent	No. The decision of the Certification Appeal Committee is final: Reg., s. 22.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
College of Physical Therapists of Alberta Council	Physical Therapy Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-14, ss. 14-15, 32-33, 37, 40, 42, 43, 53, 58-60, 62, 64. N.B.: Physical Therapists will eventually be governed by Schedule 20 of the Health Professions Act. That Schedule was unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	REGN ODM is the Registration Committee which may approve, refuse, defer application for registration: s. 14 PRACTICE REVIEW ODM is the Practice Review Board (PRB) which may review the practice of a physical therapist. PRB has the same powers and procedure as the Discipline Committee (DC): s. 32(1)(b). However, it the Council (on the recommendation of the PRB) which suspends the certificate if PRB sends the matter to the DC: s. 32(2). DISCIPLINE 1A. ODM is the Registrar (R) to whom complaint is made: s. 37. Following preliminary investigation, R will either refer the matter to DC or will direct no further action due to TVINE: s. 40. 1B. ODC is the President of the College who may suspend certificate pending outcome of discipline proceedings: s. 43(1). 1C. ODM is the DC which holds hearing and makes orders: s. 53. DC may rehear matter if new evidence arises: s. 58.	REGN May request review by Council: s. 15(3). PRACTICE REVIEW See DISCIPLINE procedure. May apply to Queen's Bench to stay the certificate suspension: s. 33(3). DISCIPLINE 1A. May appeal to DC: s. 42. 1B. May apply to Queen's Bench for order staying suspension: s. 43(2). 1C. Appeal to Council: s. 60.	REGN Within 30 days after receiving notice of actual/deemed refusal: s. 15(3). DISCIPLINE: 1A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of R's decision: s. 42. 1B. Silent. 1C. Within 30 days after date of service of DC's decision: s. 60(3).	REGN Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. Silent. 1B. Silent. 1C. No. Decision of DC remains in effect pending appeal to Council unless the Council, on application, stays it: s. 59(1).	REGN No. Silent. PRACTICE REVIEW See DISCIPLINE procedure. DISCIPLINE 1A. No. 1B. No. 1C. Appeal to Court of Appeal: s. 62.	DISCIPLINE 1C. Within 30 days from date of service of Council's decision: s. 62(2).	DISCIPLINE 1C. No. Decision of Council remains in effect unless Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 59(2).	DISCIPLINE 1C. No. Appeal is on the record: s. 64.	No privative clause.
Consulting Engineers of Alberta Board	Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-26, ss. 8, 11, 12, 13.	ODM is the Registrar who issues registrations as member, renewals, cancellations: ss. 8, 11, 12. N.B.: Unlike most professional regulation statutes, there are no provisions in this Act for practice review or disciplinary action. These are the matters that usually have a court appeal provided for them.	Can request review by Consulting Engineers of Alberta Board: s. 13(1)-(2).	Within 30 days after receiving notice of refusal or cancellation: ss. 13(1)-(2).	Silent.	No. Silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Director of Law Enforcement	Security Services and Investigators Act, S.A. 2008, c. S-4.7, ss. 13-22, 23-29. The Director of Law Enforcement is appointed under the Police Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-17, s. 8.	LICENSING ODM is the Registrar (R) who issues, refuses, suspends or cancels various kinds of individual and business licences concerning security services and investigators: ss. 13-22. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES ODM is a security service employer who receives a complaint, which must be made within 90 days of occurrence: s. 25. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- BUSINESS LICENSEE ODM is the R who receives a complaint: s. 28.	LICENSING May request Director of Law Enforcement (DLE) review R's refusal: s. 23. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1. May request review of any employer's decision by R: s. 26. 2. May request review of any of R's decisions by DLE: s. 27. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- BUSINESS LICENSEE May request review of R's decision by DLE: s. 29.	LICENSING Within 30 days from date of being advised in writing of R's decision: s. 23(1). COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of employer's disposition: s. 26(1). 2. Within 30 days from date of being notified of R's decision: s. 27(1). COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- BUSINESS LICENSEE Within 30 days from date notified of R's decision: s. 29(1).	LICENSING Silent. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1 and 2. Silent. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- BUSINESS LICENSEE Silent.	LICENSING No. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- INDIVIDUAL LICENSEES 1 and 2. No. COMPLAINTS/DISCIPLINE -- BUSINESS LICENSEE No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No privative clause in Act.
Emergency Health Services Appeal Panel	Emergency Health Services Act, S.A. 2008, c. E-6.6, s. 8, Parts 3 and 6; Emergency Health Services (Interim) Regulation, Alta Reg 76/2009, ss. 14-15; Licensing and Ambulance Maintenance Regulation, Alta Reg 46/1999, ss. 2-7.	1. For licensing of ambulance operators, ODM is the Registrar (R): Act, ss. 8-12. 2. For complaints about ambulance operators, ODM is the Registrar (R): EHS Interim Reg, ss. 14-15.	1. R's decision re licensing can be appealed to Appeal Panel appointed by Minister: Act, ss. 33-34. 2. For complaints, there is no special provision for appeal from the R's investigation and decision. But since that decision will cause action to be taken against the operator's licence by the R, then THAT action becomes appealable under Part 6 of the Act to the Appeal Panel.	1. Within 20 days of R's decision, advice of decision or notice or within 60 days of making application for licence if R is silent on outcome: Act, s. 33.	1. No. If the R's original decision was to revoke, suspend or impose terms and conditions, the operator may apply to Queen's Bench (on 2 days notice) for stay: Act, s. 13.	1. No. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final: Act, s. 36(2).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Disciplines Board	Health Disciplines Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-2. Currently this Act governs 5 health disciplines: --Emergency Medical Technicians --Rehabilitation Practitioners --Acupuncturists --Midwives --Orthotists and Prosthetists Some of these will eventually be governed under the Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7 once their Schedules are proclaimed: e.g. Schedule 1: Acupuncturists, Schedule 13: Midwives and Schedule 18: Paramedics (EMTs). These Schedules were unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	N.B.: Each discipline is governed either by a Health Discipline Committee under s. 9 or a Health Discipline Association under s. 16 which sets up appropriate committees. Collectively, this ODM will be referred to as HD C'ee/Assoc. 1. Registrar serves an initial screening function re registration and complaints: ss. 22, 28. 2. HD C'ee/Assoc makes decisions re registration, competence and discipline, either because Registrar directs matters to it or person asks for review of Registrar's initial screening decision: ss. 23-24, 30-31.	Health Disciplines Board (HDB) hears reviews re registration matters: s. 25 and appeals re discipline matters: s. 48.	Not more than 30 days after service of HD C'ee/Assoc's decision: ss. 25(1) and 48(3).	No. A stay re disciplinary matters must be applied for from the HDB: s. 47. Not an issue in registration matters because only a refusal to register would be appealed.	Appeal on discipline matters only to Court of Appeal: s. 52. No explicit reference in Act to appeal on registration matters. Registrar confirms that there is no appeal beyond Health Disciplines Board on registration matters.	Within 30 days from date of service of HDB's decision: s. 52(2).	No, but person may apply to the Queen's Bench for a stay of the HDB's order pending the outcome of the appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 51(6).	No.	Although the appeal is on the record: s. 52(3), the Court of Appeal may choose to refer the matter back to HDB for further consideration: s. 53(1)c) or may direct a trial of any mixed question of law and fact by the Queen's Bench: s. 53(1)(d).
Health Professions College Councils N.B.: Currently, there are 23 councils operating under the 23 proclaimed Schedules of the Health Professions Act; 6 Schedules remain unproclaimed as of March 31, 2011.	Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7.	REGN Depending on the bylaws, application is made either to the Registrar, Registration Committee or Competence Committee for initial registration: s. 30, or renewal: s. 38. DISCIPLINE There are three possible ODMs: --The Complaints Director, who can assist with ADR, investigate and dismiss trivial complaints: ss. 54-55. --The Complaint Review Committee (CRC), where the Registrar has directed the complaint to it or (acting on review) where the complainant has asked for a review of Registrar's dismissal: s. 68(1), within 30 days of notice of dismissal) or --If the CRC doesn't dismiss the complaint, it can refer it for a hearing by a Hearing Tribunal which would then act as ODM: ss. 68-69. ACCREDITATION OF FACILITIES Two health professions also have Accreditation Committees to approve facilities: Dentists under Schedule 7 and Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths under Schedule 21. Application must be made for accreditation and renewal to the Dental Facilities Accreditation Committee: Schedule 7, s. 14, or the Medical Facility Accreditation Committee: Schedule 21, s. 8.3, as the case may be.	REGN Applicant may request a review by Council: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Appeal to Council from the decision of the Hearing Tribunal: s. 87. ACCREDITATION Appeal to Council: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(1).	REGN Within 30 days of receiving copy of initial decision: ss. 31, 41. DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receipt of decision of hearing tribunal: s. 87(2). ACCREDITATION Within 15 days after receipt of Accreditation Committee's decision: Schedule 7, s. 16(1); Schedule 21, s. 8.5(2).	REGN No, but if practice permit is suspended by ODM, may apply to Registrar for stay pending Council's review: s. 41(4). DISCIPLINE No, the Hearing Tribunal's decision remains in effect unless stayed on application to the person or committee designated by Council for that purpose: s. 86. ACCREDITATION No. Act is silent.	REGN No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters. DISCIPLINE An investigated person may appeal from Council's decision to Court of Appeal: s. 90. ACCREDITATION No. Appeal is only available in discipline matters.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE Within 30 days of receiving Council's decision: s. 90. ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No, the decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it pending appeal: s. 86(4). ACCREDITATION N/A	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE No. The appeal is on the record: s. 91(1). ACCREDITATION N/A	FOR ALL On recommendation of the Ombudsman, any body under the Act may rehear and reconsider any decision and quash, confirm or vary it: s. 127(2). DISCIPLINE If the time to appeal to the Court of Appeal has passed or the Council's order is otherwise impossible to carry out due to a change in circumstances, the investigated person or Complaints Director may apply to Council for a variation of its order: s. 93.
Hospital Privileges Appeal Board	Hospitals Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-12, ss.18-21.	ODM is the board of an approved hospital which has decided to not re-appoint, to terminate, to suspend or to vary a member's or former member's hospital privileges: s. 21(1).	The member/former member may appeal the decision to the Hospital Privileges Appeal Board: s. 21(1).	Within 90 days of receiving notice of the Board's decision: s. 21(1).	No	May appeal on a matter of law only to the Queen's Bench: s. 21(3).	Within 30 days of being notified in writing of the Appeal Board's order: s. 21(3).	No.	Appeal on matter of law only: s. 21(3).	No.

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Land Agents Licensing Appeal Board	Land Agents Licensing Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-2, ss.8-11.	ODM is the Registrar of Land Agents, who decides who gets a licence and whether or not to suspend or cancel a licence: ss. 5-7.	Appeal of licence refusal, suspension or cancellation to Appeal Board appointed by the Minister: s. 8.	Within 30 days from the date on which the decision was received: s. 8(1).	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, it shall be directly returned to the registrar: s. 11, which amounts to a stay in practice.	Appeal to the Queen's Bench: s. 9.	Within 30 days from the date of the Appeal Board's decision: s.9.	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, it shall be directly returned to the registrar: s. 11, which amounts to a stay in practice.	No.	No.
Law Society of Alberta Benchers	Legal Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-8, ss. 40-43, 49-82, 86-91; The Rules of the Law Society of Alberta, rr. 48.1-48.4, 108-118, 141.1-143.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Executive Director (ED) handles all matters although may refer difficult ones to the Credentials and Education Committee (CEC) for decision. DISCIPLINE 2. ED reviews all complaints. May dismiss or refer to Conduct Committee (CC): s. 53. 3. CC reviews complaint; can either dismiss it or direct a hearing by the Hearing Committee (HC): s. 56. CC can also ask the Professional Responsibility Committee (PRC) to review the matter in addition to itself and make recommendations to the CC: s. 58. 4. Without a hearing or notice, Benchers can temporarily suspend membership of person being disciplined or impose conditions: s. 63(1) and (6). The suspension may be terminated by the HC or Benchers: s. 63(2). 5. Without a hearing or notice, HC can temporarily suspend membership or impose conditions while proceedings ongoing: s. 63(3) and (6). Benchers or HC can terminate the suspension, again without hearing or notice: s. 63(3). 6. Hearing committee (HC) holds a hearing: s. 59. REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. Application made to Benchers via ED: r. 108. A Committee of Inquiry (CI) appointed by Chair of the CC then holds a hearing and gives its OPINION via written report to ED: rr. 110-111. Benchers hold hearing and make decision: r. 112. Benchers may refer a reinstated member to the CEC to set conditions and undertakings: r. 113. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 8. Application made to ED, who may grant it or refuse it in certain cases: r. 115. The ED may (and in some cases, must) refer the application to the CEC, CC or PRC: r. 118. 9. The CEC, CC or PRC may approve reinstatement, refuse it or grant it with conditions: r. 118.	MEMBERSHIP 1. Appeal to Benchers but they have delegated their authority to the CEC on such appeals: s. 43(3), rr. 47.1 and 48.4. DISCIPLINE 2. ED's dismissal of complaint may be appealed to Appeal Committee (AC): s. 54. 3. A second review by the CC is available if directed by the majority of the Chair of CC, Chair of PRC and President of Law Society. They will direct a second review if they think a significant legal or factual element was overlooked by CC in the decision to dismiss: s. 57. 6. If the hearing results in HC ordering suspension or disbarment, member may appeal to the Benchers: s. 75(1). Benchers may receive fresh evidence, may order rehearing by the same or a different HC, may uphold, quash, etc.: s. 77. REINSTATEMENT (WHERE DISBARRED) 7. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent. REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. A Committee's decision may be appealed to the Benchers: r. 118(8).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No more than 30 days after notice of ED's decision: r. 48.4(2). DISCIPLINE 6. Within 30 days after the date the hearing report was given to the member: s. 75(3). REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. Within 30 days of notification of Committee's decision: r. 118(8).	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. No, but member may apply to HC for stay pending appeal to Benchers: s. 75(6). REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No. Act/Rules are silent.	MEMBERSHIP 1. No. DISCIPLINE 6. The Benchers' order may be appealed to the Court of Appeal; also any order of HC that cannot be appealed to the Benchers: s. 80(1). REINSTATEMENT (OTHER CASES) 9. No further appeal. Act/Rules are silent.	DISCIPLINE 6. Not more than 30 days after the date the order appealed from was made: s. 80(2). N/A	DISCIPLINE 6. After commencing the appeal, the appellant may apply to the Queen's Bench for a stay: s. 80(7). N/A	DISCIPLINE 6. No. N/A	MEMBERSHIP 1. Only recourse would be judicial review. DISCIPLINE 6. Appeal is on the record: s. 81. No.
Law Society of Alberta Benchers		ASSURANCE FUND 10. Notice of claim and application for compensation made to ED: r. 141.1. ED may investigate, allow claims where all statutory requirements are met, dismiss claims where there is a refusal or failure to comply with the investigation or statutory requirements: r. 141.2. ED may also refer the matter to a Claims Panel (CP) for determination: r. 141.3. 11. CP holds hearing, which may or may not be an oral hearing: r. 142.1.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. ED's decision may be appealed to a CP: r. 141.4. 11. CP's order may be appealed to Benchers: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. Within 30 days of receipt of ED's decision: r. 141.4. 11. Within 30 days of actual knowledge of the CP's decision: r. 143.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11. No. Rules are silent.	ASSURANCE FUND 10. No. Rules are silent. 11. No. Rules are silent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No.
Practice Review Appeal Committee and Minister N.B.: This process applies solely to teachers who practice in Private, Charter or Band Schools or in Early Childhood Services Programs. N.B.: This covers both competence and disciplinary matters.	School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3, s. 94(1)(c); Practice Review of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 11/2010.	1. First ODM is the Registrar (R), who may facilitate mediation, order an investigation or do other preliminary things. But R can also direct no further action be taken re TVINE matters: Reg, ss. 11(2)(a), 14(1)(a). Otherwise, R will refer it to the Practice Review Hearing Committee (PRHC) for a hearing: Reg, s. 14(1)(c). 2. Main ODM is Practice Review Hearing Committee (PRHC) which holds hearing and makes a RECOMMENDATION about a disposition: Reg, ss. 18-27.	1. Where R directs no further action, the complaint may appeal to the Practice Review Complainant Appeal Committee: Reg, s. 15, which will either uphold R's decision or direct a hearing of the complaint by the PRHC. 2. Appeal to Practice Review Appeal Committee (PRAC) which will also just make a recommendation about disposition: Reg, ss. 28-31. 3. The Minister will review any evidence and recommendations of the PRHC and/or the PRAC and then decide what the penalty will be: Reg, s. 32.	1. Within 15 days from service of R's decision: Reg, s. 15(1). 2. Not more than 15 days after service of PRHC's decision: Reg, s. 28(2). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. Silent. 3. N/A	1. No 2. No. 3. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 32(5).	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Professional and Occupational Associations Governing Body	Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-26, ss. 6-10, 16-17, 20-22, 25, 35-37.	REGN First, an Association (Assoc) applies for registration to Registrar who investigates and provides his recommendation to the Minister: ss. 6-8. ODM is the provincial cabinet which, on the recommendation of that Minister, registers an Assoc: s. 9. Same procedure is used to cancel registration: s. 10. DISCIPLINE 1A. Person complains of unskilled practice or misconduct to Chair of Discipline Committee (DC): s. 20. Chair directs DC to hold hearing or directs no further action due to TVINE: s. 21. 1B. DC holds hearing and makes order: s. 33.	REGN No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. Appeal to Governing Body of Assoc (GBA): s. 22. 1B. Appeal to GBA: s. 35(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1A. Within 30 days after receipt of notice of Chair's decision: s. 22(2). 1B. Within 30 days after service of the DC's order: s. 35(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1A. Silent. 1B. Silent.	REGN No. Silent. DISCIPLINE 1A. No. 1B. Appeal to Queen's Bench: s. 37(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. Within 30 days after date of service of GBA's decision: s. 37(1).	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. Silent.	REGN N/A DISCIPLINE 1B. No. In fact, the appeal is a rehearing on its merits: s. 37(3).	No privative clause in Act.
Professional Conduct Appeal Committee and Minister N.B. This process applies to discipline matters for public school teachers who must be members of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA).	Teaching Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-2; Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999 (under the School Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3), ss. 25, 28.	1. First ODM is the Executive Secretary (ES) of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA) to whom the complaint of unprofessional conduct is made: Act, s. 24. ES will order investigation, may refer to mediation and may send to the Professional Conduct [Hearing] Committee (PCHC). But ES may also choose not to send it to PCHC if the complaint is TVINE or settlement is reached: Act, s. 27(2). 2. ES may also suspend membership in the ATA pending investigation or decision of PCHC Act, s. 30(1). Membership in the ATA is a condition of a teacher's employment: Act, s. 5. 3. Main ODM is Professional Conduct [Hearing] Committee (PCHC) which holds hearing and makes decision re status of ATA membership: Act, ss. 31-47. PPHC may also make recommendation to the Minister re status of teaching certificate.	1. Where ES refuses to send complaint to PCHC, complainant may seek review by [Professional Conduct] Complainant Appeal Committee: Act, s. 29(1). 2. No, but there is an external appeal. 3. Appeal is to Professional Conduct Appeal Committee (PCAC): Act, ss. 49-55. 4. If the PCHC or, on appeal, the PCAC recommends suspension or cancellation of the teaching certificate, it is the Minister who decides whether to do so or not: Reg, ss. 25-26.	1. Within 30 days after receiving notice of ES's decision: Act, s. 29(1). 2. N/A 3. Within 30 days of service of PCHC's decision: Act, s. 49(3). 4. N/A	1. No. 2. N/A 3. No. Decision of PCHC remains in effect until PCAC makes its decision: Act, s. 48(1). However, can apply to ES for a stay of that order: Act, s. 48(2). 4. N/A	1. No. 2. Teacher may apply to Queen's Bench for an order staying the suspension: Act, s. 30(2). 3. No. Decision of PCAC is final: Act, s. 55(3). 4. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 28.	1. N/A 2. Silent. 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. Privative clause protects all the Committees. However, judicial review is available on question of jurisdiction only: Act, s. 57. Application must be commenced within 15 days of decision: Act, s. 57(4). 4. N/A
Professional Practice Appeal Committee and Minister N.B. This process applies to Practice Review (Competence) matters for public school teachers who must be members of the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA).	Teaching Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-2, ss. 8(1)(g.1), (2)-(5), 57; Certification of Teachers Regulation, Alta Reg 3/1999 (under the School Act R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3), ss. 25, 28; Practice Review Bylaws of ATA, which are found online at: http://www.teachers.ab.ca/About%20the%20ATA/UpholdingProfessionalStandards/Pages/PracticeReviewBylaws.aspx	1. First ODM is Superintendent (S), to whom complaint of incompetence is made. After an investigation, the S will either send a negative report to the Executive Secretary of ATA who will then direct a hearing, or the S will decide there's no need to proceed: Bylaws ss. 10-13. 2. Main ODM is the Professional Practice Review [Hearing] Committee (PPRHC) which holds a hearing and makes a decision re status of ATA membership: Bylaws, ss. 15-29. PPHRC may also make recommendation to the Miniater re status of teaching certificate.	1. Where S decides no further action is warranted, complainant may seek review by Professional Practice Complainant Appeal Committee: Bylaws, s. 14. 2. Appeal is to the Professional Practice Appeal Committee (PPAC): Bylaws, s. 31. 3. If the PPHRC or, on appeal, the PPAC recommends that the teacher's certificate be suspended or cancelled, it is the Minister who decides whether to do so or not: Reg, ss. 25-26; Bylaws, s. 38.	1. Within 30 days of receiving notice of S's decision: Bylaws, s. 14(1). 2. Within 30 days of service of decision: Bylaws, s. 31(4). 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. No. The PPRHC's decision remains in effect until the PPAC makes its decision: Bylaws, s. 30. 3. N/A	1. No. 2. No. 3. No. The Minister's decision is final: Reg, s. 28.	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. Privative clause protects all the Committees. However, judicial review is available on question of jurisdiction only: Act, s. 57. Application must be commenced within 15 days of decision: Act, s. 57(4). 4. N/A
Real Estate Council of Alberta Appeal Panel	Real Estate Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-5, ss. 36-52; Real Estate (Ministerial) Regulation, Alta Reg 113/1996, s. 21.	1. First ODM is the Executive Director (ED) of the Real Estate Council of Alberta, to whom complaints are made about the conduct of an industry member: Act, s. 37(1). The ED may investigate, refuse to investigate or discontinue an investigation for a variety of reasons including that the complaint is TVINE: Act, s. 38; Reg, s. 21. After investigation, ED may direct that no further action be taken or that there is sufficient evidence to refer the matter to a Real Estate Council of Alberta Hearing Panel (HP): Act, s. 39. 2. Main ODM is the HP, which determines whether the industry member's conduct is deserving of sanction and makes a variety of orders: Act, s. 43(1).	1. ED's decision not to investigate or take further action may be appealed to a Hearing Panel (HP): Act, s. 40(1). So can ED's decisions to suspend an authorization or issue a letter of reprimand: Act, s. 40.1(1)-(2). 2. Any decision of the HP (whether at first instance or on appeal) may be appealed to the Appeal Panel (AP): Act, s. 48(1).	1. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: Act, ss. 40(1)and 40.1(1)-(2) 2. Within 30 days of the receipt of the HP's decision: Act, s. 48(4)-(5).	1. No. Silent. 2. No, there is no automatic stay but an industry member has 7 days to apply to the HP for a stay: s. 48(10). If HP refuses, the industry member then has 7 days from the date of that decision to appeal to the AP on that point: Act, s. 48(13).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Queen's Bench: Act, s. 52(1). However, the ED may only appeal if it is in the best interests of the public to do so: Act, s. 52(2).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from receipt of the AP's decision: Act, s. 52(3).	1. N/A 2. No, there is no automatic stay but an industry member has 7 days to apply to the AP for a stay: Act, s. 50(7). If AP refuses, the industry member then has 7 days from the date of that decision to appeal to the Court on that point: Act, s. 50(10).	1. N/A 2. No	1. No. 2. Costs of appeal should be born by the appellant: Act, s. 52(8).
Regulated Accounting Profession Appeal Tribunal	Regulated Accounting Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-12, ss. 67-119.	1. ODM is the Complaints Inquiry Committee (CIC), to which the initial complaint is made. Following various reviews and investigations, either the CIC or the CIC chair may direct that no further action be taken: ss. 67, 69, 76. Or the CIC may refer the matter to the Discipline Tribunal (DT) for a hearing: s. 79. 2. The DT determines whether unprofessional conduct has occurred: s. 92(1).	1. Appeal of a decision to take no further action may be made to the Appeal Tribunal (AT): s. 80. If successful, the AT will then refer the conduct to the DT for a hearing. 2. Appeal of the DT's decision is to the AT: s. 101. AT can quash, vary or reverse all or any parts of the DT's decision: s. 12(1)-(2).	1. Within 30 days from receipt of notice of decision: s. 80. 2. Within 30 days of service of the DT's decision: s. 108.	1. No. Silent. 2. There is no automatic stay of suspension or cancellation of registration, unless the AT orders otherwise: s. 103(1). However, other orders ARE automatically stayed until all appeals have been exhausted: s. 103(2).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 117.	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days of service of AT's decision: s. 117(3).	1. N/A 2. There is no automatic stay of suspension or cancellation of registration, unless the Court orders otherwise: s. 115(1). However, other orders ARE automatically stayed until all appeals have been exhausted: s. 115(2).	1. N/A 2. No. Silent.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal is on the record unless otherwise agreed by the parties: s. 118(1).

Tribunal	Governing Legislation	Original Decision-Maker (ODM)	Internal Reviews/Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic Stay?	External Appeals	Time to Appeal?	Automatic stay?	Restricted Grounds?	Other Special Features?
Regulated Forestry Profession Council	Regulated Forestry Profession Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. R-13, ss. 44-81.	1. ODM is the Complaints Director (CD): s. 45(1) who, on receipt of a complaint, may send it to alternate dispute resolution, conduct an investigation or dismiss it: s. 45. Where an investigation is done, the CD will then either dismiss the complaint or send it to the Hearing Tribunal: s. 55. The investigated person's practice permit may be suspended or made conditional: s. 54. 2. The Regulated Forestry Profession Hearing Tribunal (HT) determines whether the conduct constitutes unprofessional conduct: s. 69(1) and can make a variety of orders: s. 71.	1. The CD's dismissal may be appealed to the Regulated Forestry Profession Complaint Review Committee: s. 45(3), which will either refer the matter to the HT for a hearing, direct further investigation or confirm that the complaint is dismissed: s. 57(4)-(5). 2. Appeal from HT to the Regulated Forestry Profession Council: s. 76(1). The Council may quash, confirm or vary the order or refer the matter back to the HT for a new hearing: s. 78(5).	1. Within 30 days from notice of CD's decision: s. 57(1). 2. Within 30 days after the date on which the HT's decision was given to the investigated person: s. 76(2).	1. No, but the investigated person may apply to the Queen's Bench for an order staying the suspension of or conditions on the practice permit: s. 54(2). 2. No, there is no automatic stay of HT's order unless stayed by Council, on application: s. 75(1). If stay is refused or decision is not made after 10 days, then applicant may seek stay from Queen's Bench: s. 75(3).	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal: s. 79(1).	1. N/A 2. Within 30 days from the date on which Council's decision was given to the investigated person: s. 79(2).	1. N/A 2. No, a decision of Council remains in effect unless the Court of Appeal, on application, stays it: s. 75(4).	1. N/A 2. No.	1. No. 2. Appeal to the Court of Appeal is on the record: s. 80(1).